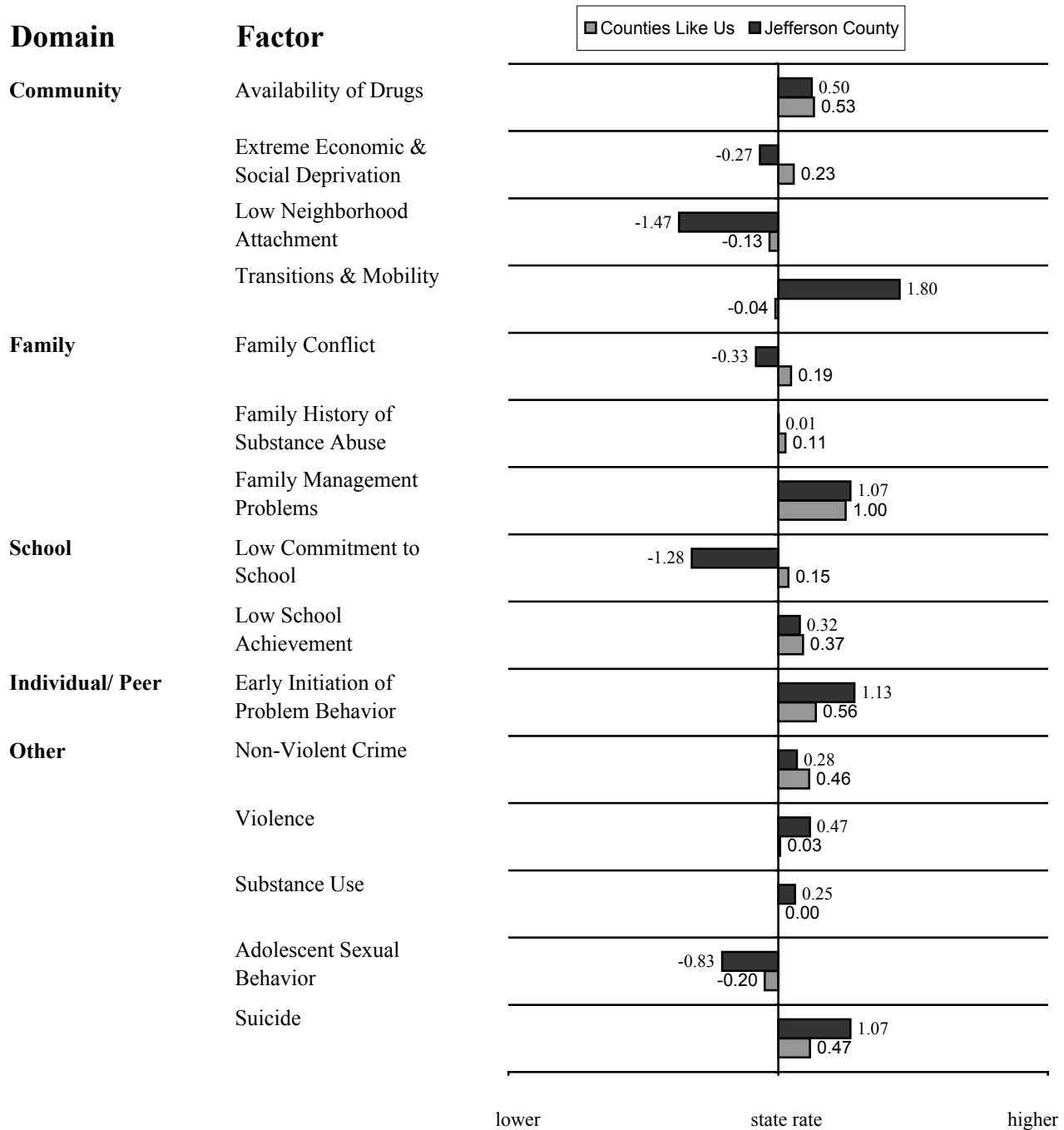
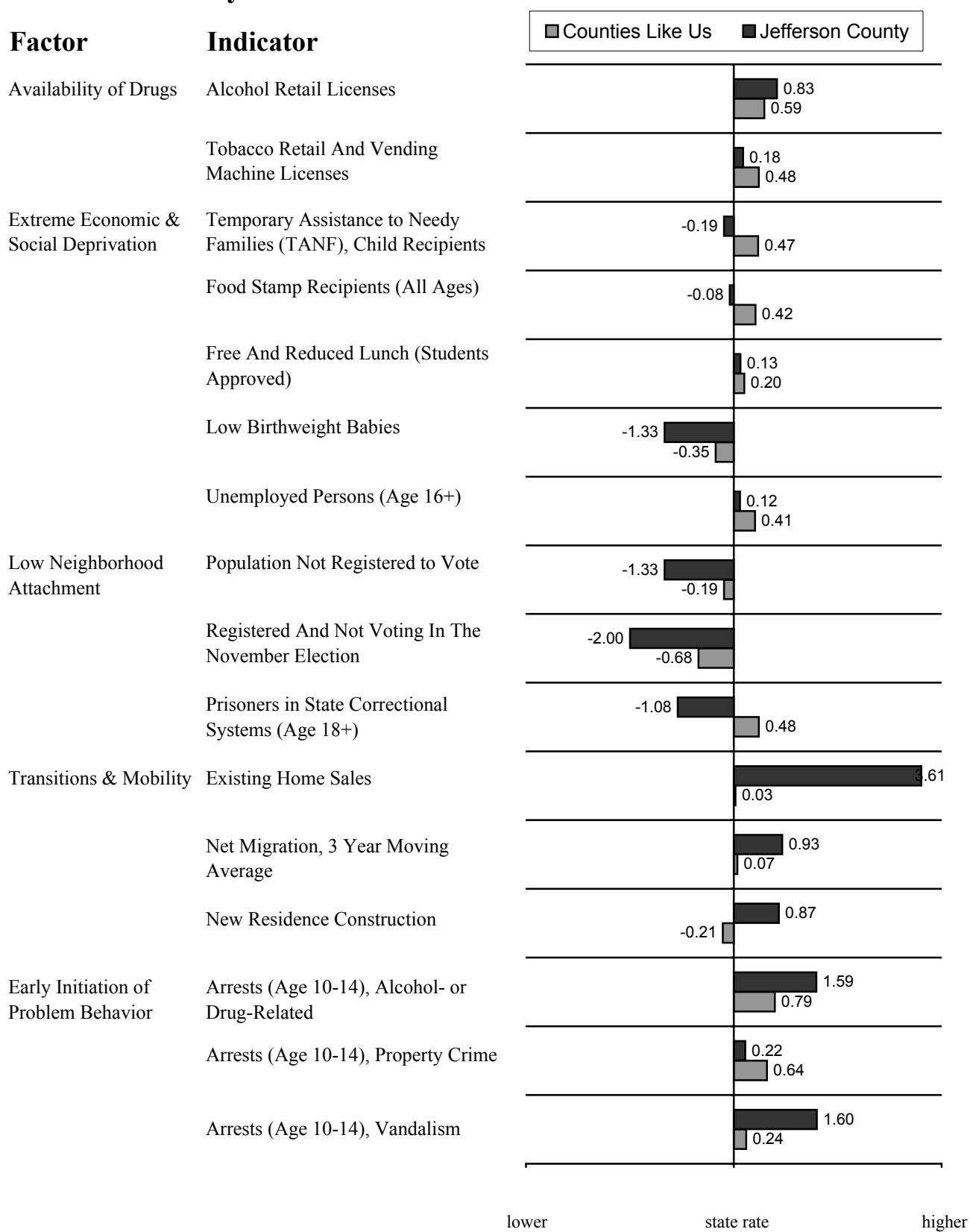


## Summary Measure Profile

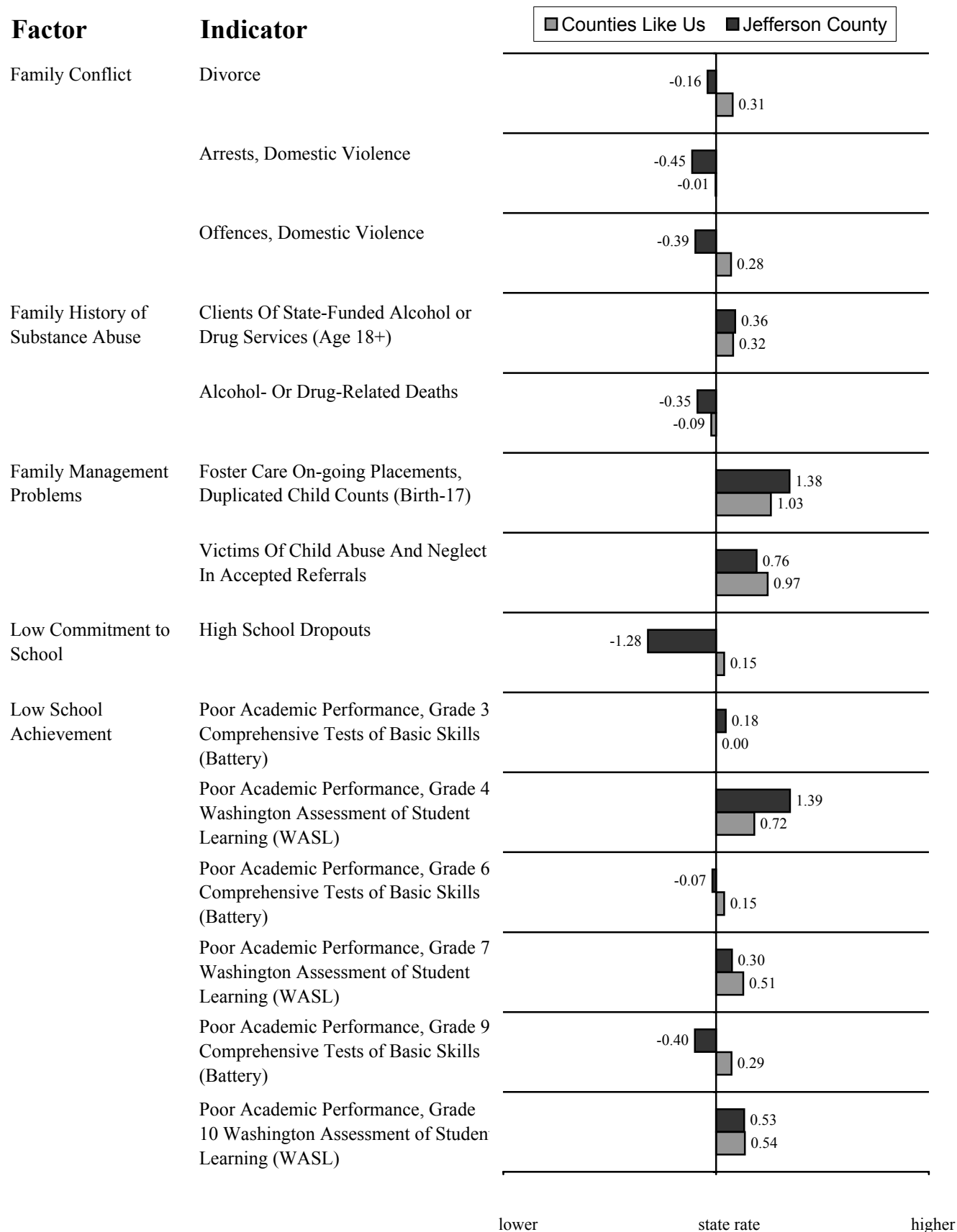
# Jefferson County Summary Measure Profile: Archival Data



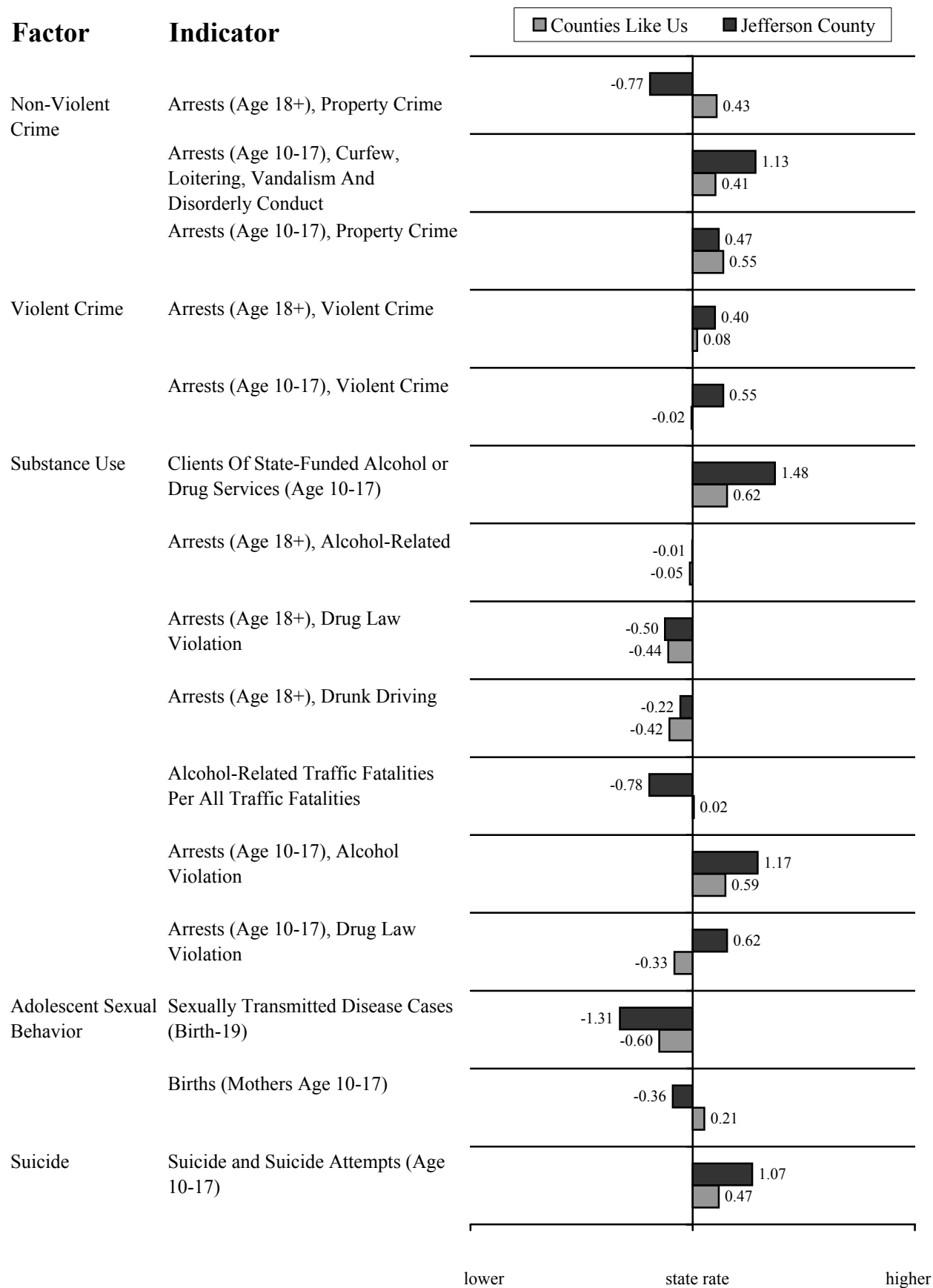
## Jefferson County Indicator Profile: Archival Data



## Jefferson County Indicator Profile: Archival Data

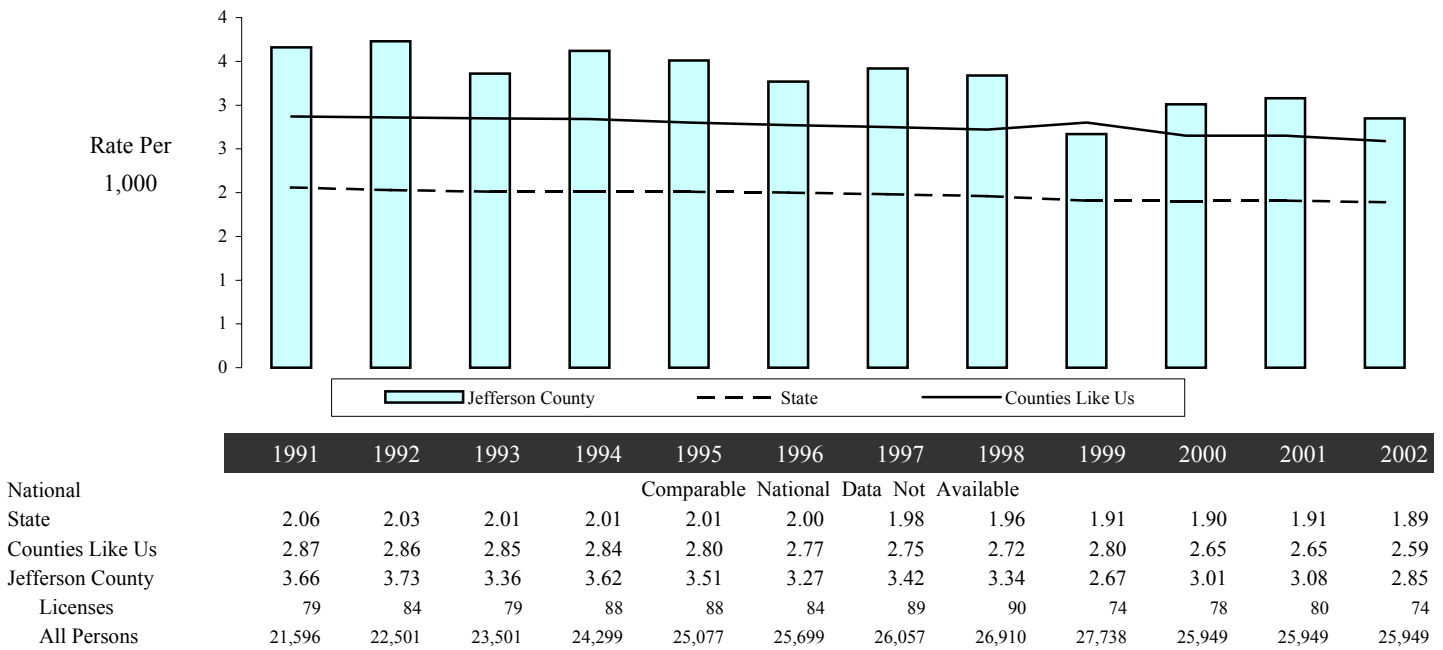


## Jefferson County Indicator Profile: Archival Data



## Factor: Availability of Drugs

### Alcohol Retail Licenses

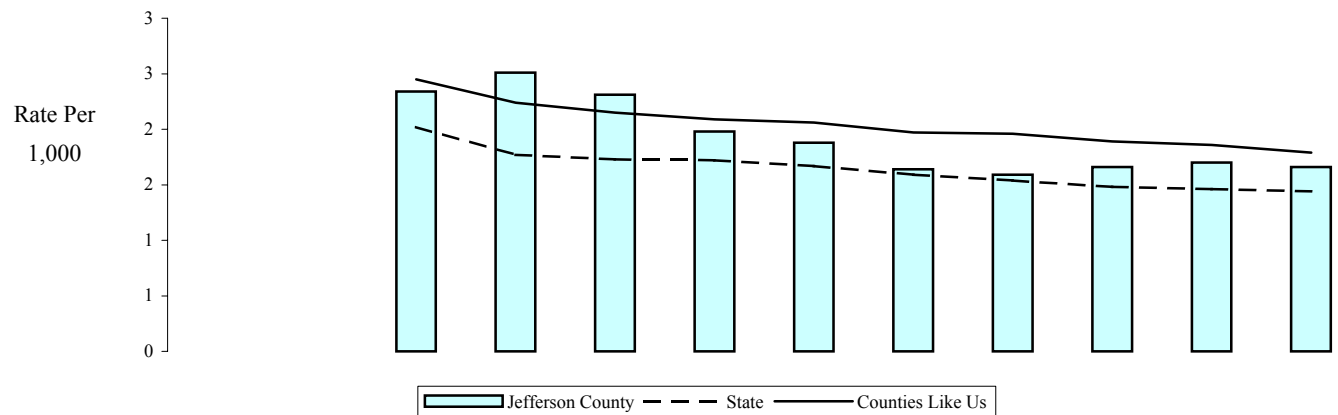


**Note:** The State and County rate are the annual number of alcohol retail licenses active during the year, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Retail licenses include restaurants, grocery stores, and wine shops but do not include state liquor stores and agencies. Retail alcohol facilities on military bases and reservations are not licensed by the State and therefore are not included in these data. Policies on licensing distributors, taxing the proceeds, and determining who can sell alcohol varies substantially from state to state. Consequently, there is no consistent comparable source for national data.

**State Source:** Washington State Liquor Control Board, Annual Operations Report

## Factor: Availability of Drugs

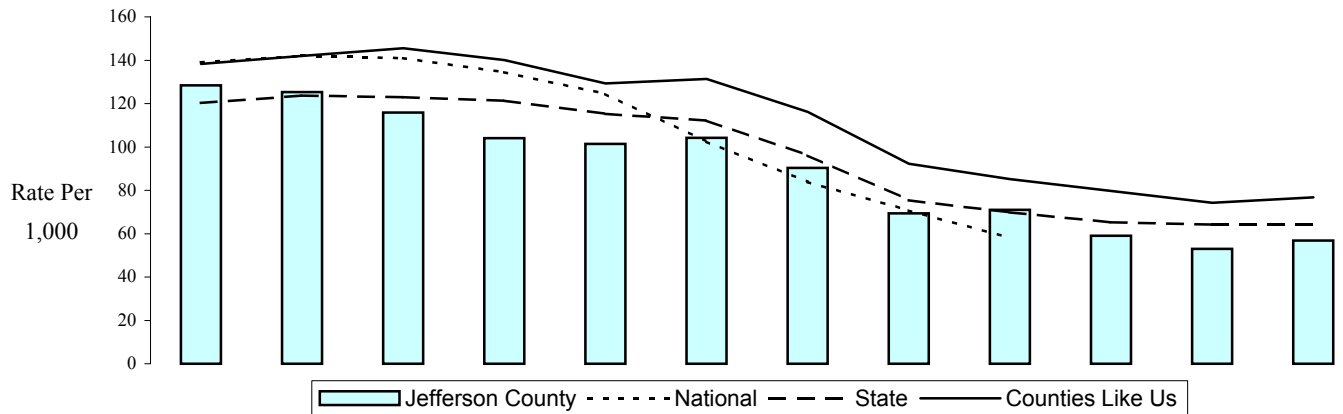
### Tobacco Retail And Vending Machine Licenses



	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National	Comparable National Data Not Available											
State			2.02	1.77	1.73	1.72	1.67	1.59	1.54	1.48	1.46	1.44
Counties Like Us			2.45	2.24	2.15	2.09	2.06	1.97	1.96	1.89	1.86	1.79
Jefferson County			2.34	2.51	2.31	1.98	1.88	1.64	1.59	1.66	1.70	1.66
Licenses			55	61	58	51	49	44	44	43	44	43
All Persons			23,501	24,299	25,077	25,699	26,057	26,910	27,738	25,949	25,949	25,949

**Note:** The State and County rate are the annual number of tobacco retailer and vending machine licenses active during the year, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Tobacco retailers on military bases and reservations are not licensed by the State and therefore are not included in these data. Tobacco sales licenses include tobacco retailer licenses (stores that sell tobacco products) and tobacco vending machines. November counts are selected as representative of the average yearly number of retailers. No source of comparable national data was obtained.

**State Source:** Department of Health (from the Department of Licensing), Tobacco Prevention Program, Tobacco Statistics

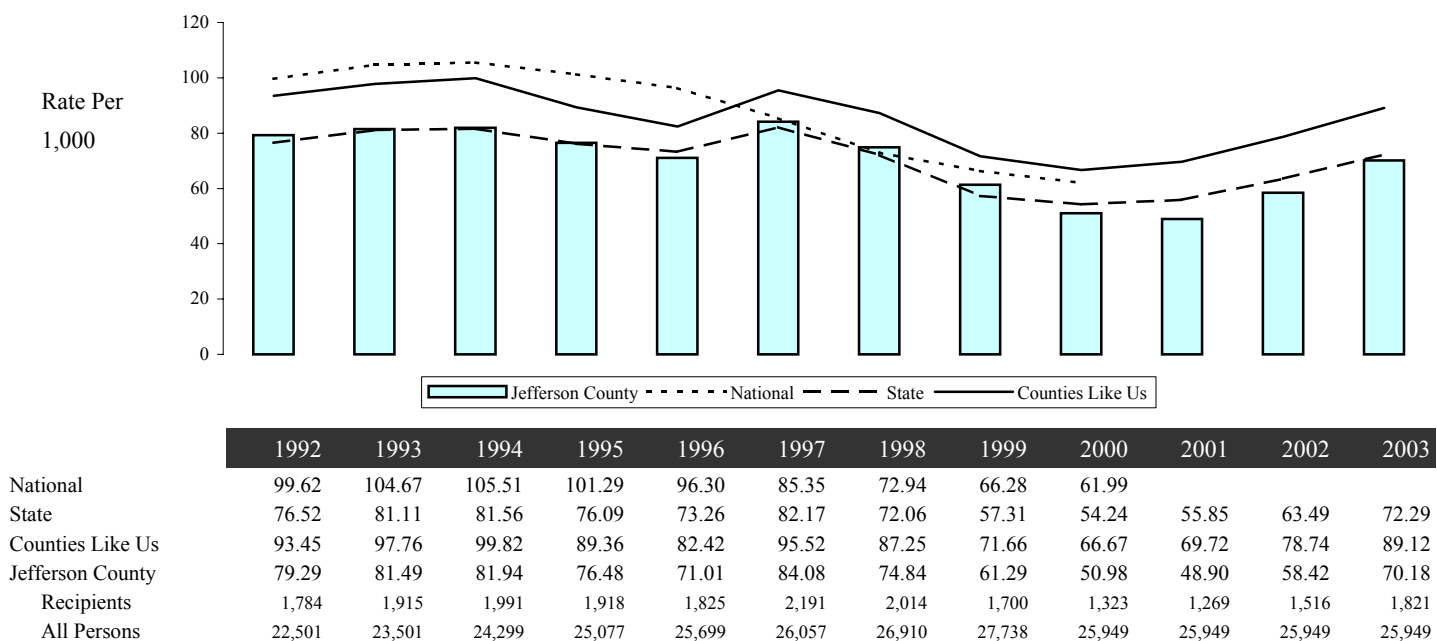
**Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), Child Recipients**

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
National	139.05	142.06	140.94	134.47	124.41	102.50	83.91	70.63	57.95			
State	120.25	123.76	122.93	121.29	115.27	112.24	96.04	75.41	69.88	65.20	64.19	64.24
Counties Like Us	138.29	142.04	145.49	140.01	129.33	131.42	116.17	92.20	85.12	79.66	74.19	76.80
Jefferson County	128.34	125.25	115.86	104.12	101.39	104.28	90.36	69.39	71.04	58.97	52.94	56.83
TANF Children	663	678	651	606	604	646	569	453	365	303	272	292
Children, birth-17	5,166	5,413	5,619	5,820	5,957	6,195	6,297	6,528	5,138	5,138	5,138	5,138

**Note:** The State and County rates are the number of children (age birth-17) participating in Aid to Families (AFDC/TANF) programs in the month of April, per 1,000 children (age birth-17). April was selected as the month with an average number of recipients. Nationally, prior to 1997 AFDC Flash Report was used which counts children 0-17. However National TANF child recipients are defined as children 0-19 with almost no children of age 19, therefore national denominators after 1996 are for children 0-18. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

**State Source:** Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis, Automated Client Eligibility System and Warrant Roll

**National Source:** U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Office of Planning Research and Evaluation: Characteristics and Financial Circumstances of TANF Recipients Table I-29

**Food Stamp Recipients (All Ages)**

**Note:** The State and County rates are the number of persons (all ages) receiving food stamps in the month of April, per 1,000 persons (all ages). April was selected as the month with an average number of recipients. National rates use counts of all yearly recipients. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

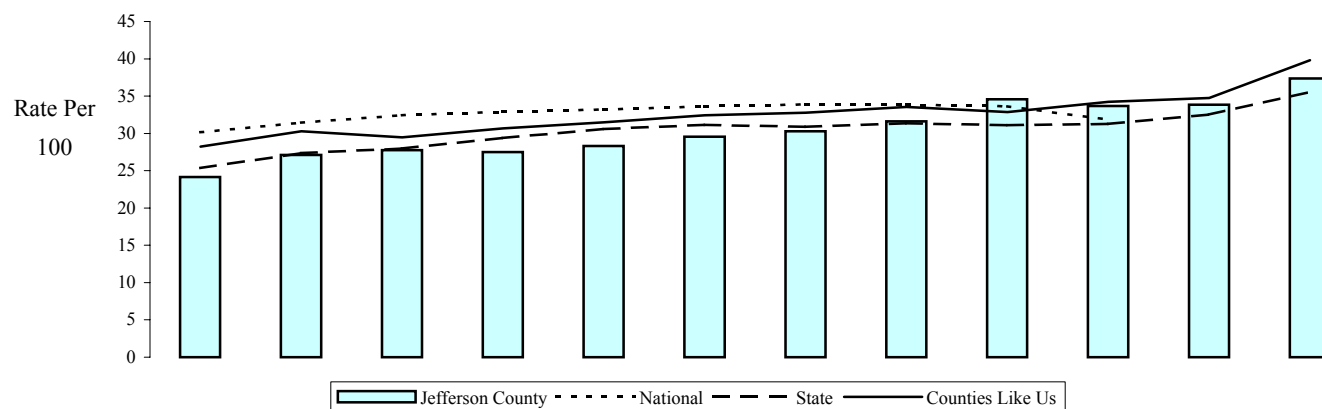
**State Source:** Department of Social and Health Services, Research and Data Analysis, Automated Client Eligibility System and Warrant Roll

**National Source:** US Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the US; Federal Food Stamp Programs by State



## Factor: Extreme Economic and Social Deprivation

### Free And Reduced Lunch (Students Approved)



	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National	30.15	31.43	32.43	32.89	33.21	33.63	33.91	33.86	33.64	31.83		
State	25.36	27.39	27.95	29.39	30.60	31.16	30.89	31.34	31.09	31.27	32.51	35.56
Counties Like Us	28.24	30.28	29.48	30.69	31.49	32.42	32.76	33.55	32.86	34.23	34.75	39.81
Jefferson County	24.15	27.11	27.75	27.48	28.30	29.57	30.29	31.62	34.56	33.68	33.83	37.37
Approved	857	985	1,039	1,053	1,100	1,148	1,187	1,213	1,324	1,224	1,212	1,258
Students, K-12	3,548	3,634	3,744	3,832	3,887	3,882	3,919	3,836	3,831	3,634	3,583	3,366

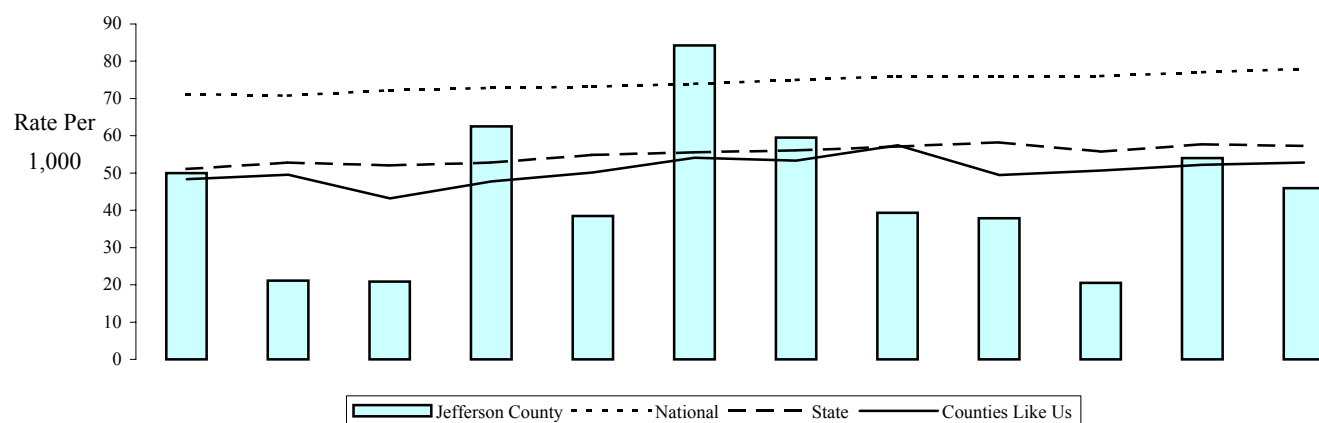
**Note:** The State and County rates are the annual number of students in public schools (K-12) whose applications have been approved for free and reduced price lunch programs, per 100 students enrolled in public schools (K-12). Children are eligible for free lunches if their family income is at or below 130% of the federal poverty level or for reduced price lunches if their family income is at or below 185% of the federal poverty level. The National rate is all students (K-12) served in free or reduced price lunch programs. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

**State Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Child Nutrition, Free and Reduced Price Lunch

**National Source:** U. S. Department of Agriculture, Food, Nutrition, & Consumer Service, Food & Consumer Service, National School Lunch Program

## Factor: Extreme Economic and Social Deprivation

### Low Birthweight Babies



	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National	71.17	70.80	72.20	72.84	73.20	73.90	75.00	76.00	76.00	76.00	77.00	78.00
State	51.06	52.84	52.01	52.79	54.91	55.58	56.07	57.08	58.23	55.76	57.67	57.25
Counties Like Us	48.38	49.58	43.21	47.72	50.15	54.13	53.29	57.41	49.46	50.68	52.21	52.79
Jefferson County	50.00	21.16	20.83	62.50	38.46	84.27	59.52	39.33	37.84	20.51	54.05	45.98
Low-weight Babies	10	4	4	11	7	15	10	7	7	4	10	8
All Births	200	189	192	176	182	178	168	178	185	195	185	174

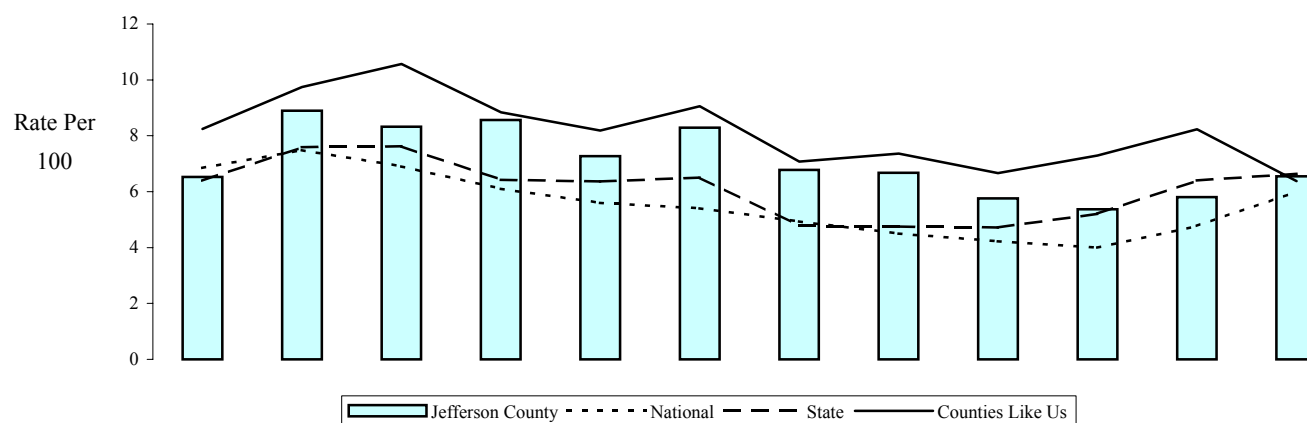
**Note:** The rate is the annual number of babies born with low birthweight, per 1,000 live births. Low birthweight is less than 2,500 grams. Rate changes in data result from on-going updates to birth records. No rate is given when the number of live births is less than 100 in the geographic area. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

**State Source:** Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Data File

**National Source:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Health Statistics National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Services, WONDER Data System

## Factor: Extreme Economic and Social Deprivation

### Unemployed Persons (Age 16+)



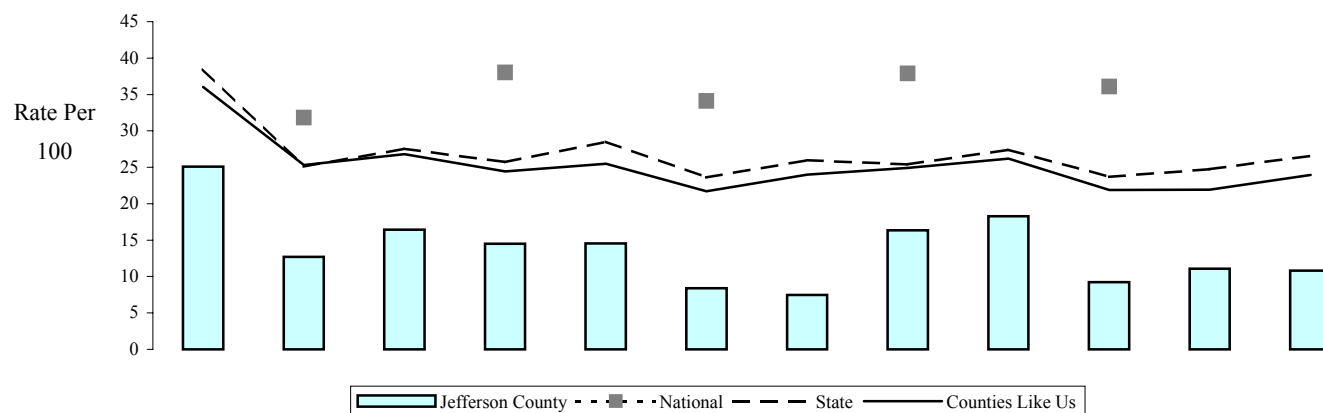
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National	6.85	7.49	6.91	6.10	5.60	5.41	4.94	4.50	4.22	4.00	4.77	6.00
State	6.39	7.59	7.63	6.42	6.37	6.50	4.77	4.75	4.72	5.21	6.40	6.64
Counties Like Us	8.24	9.75	10.57	8.84	8.19	9.06	7.08	7.36	6.66	7.29	8.23	6.38
Jefferson County	6.53	8.90	8.32	8.57	7.27	8.29	6.78	6.68	5.76	5.37	5.81	6.55
Unemployed, 16+	530	770	780	790	710	820	670	660	630	590	650	760
Labor Force, 16+	8,120	8,650	9,370	9,220	9,770	9,890	9,880	9,880	10,930	10,990	11,190	11,600

**Note:** The rate is unemployed persons (age 16 and over) per 100 persons in the civilian labor force. Unemployed persons are individuals who are currently available for work have actively looked for work, and do not have a job. The civilian labor force includes persons who are working or looking for work. The monthly numbers are a snapshot in time done approximately the 12th of each month. A yearly estimate is then produced by averaging the monthly numbers. Historical data has been updated. 2002 data should be considered preliminary. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

**State Source:** Employment Security Department, Labor Market and Economic Analysis, County Unemployment File

**National Source:** U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics Labor Force Statistics from the Current Population Survey

## Population Not Registered to Vote



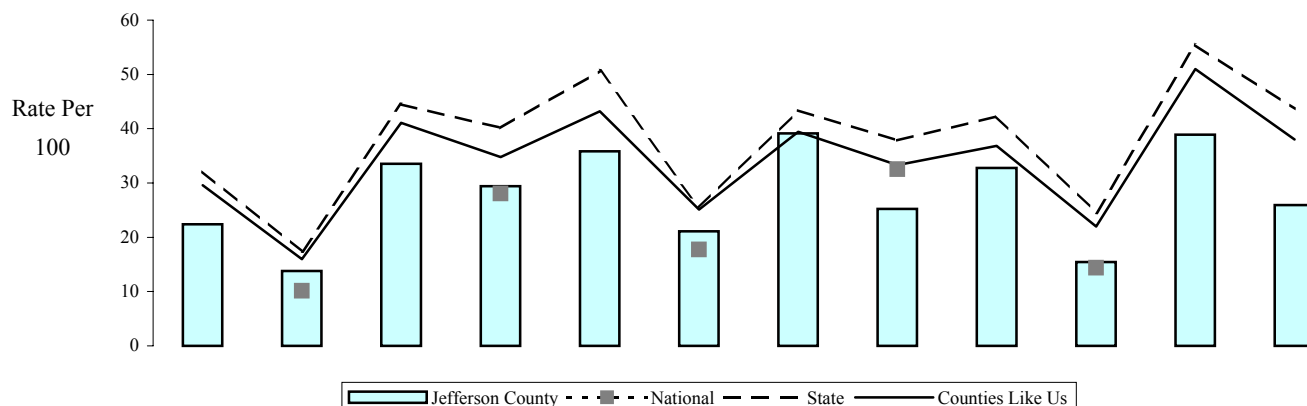
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National		31.80		38.00		34.10		37.90		36.10		
State	38.49	25.09	27.55	25.72	28.52	23.59	25.97	25.38	27.41	23.70	24.72	26.59
Counties Like Us	36.04	25.31	26.82	24.43	25.50	21.69	23.99	24.93	26.19	21.89	21.94	23.95
Jefferson County	25.09	12.69	16.44	14.51	14.54	8.38	7.47	16.33	18.29	9.23	11.08	10.81
Not Registered	4,192	2,199	2,974	2,710	2,800	1,655	1,483	3,366	3,880	1,920	2,305	2,250
Persons, 18+	16,711	17,335	18,088	18,680	19,257	19,742	19,862	20,613	21,210	20,811	20,811	20,811

**Note:** The rate is the annual number of persons not registered to vote in the November elections, per 100 adults (age 18 and over). As part of the November Current Population Survey (the Voting and Registration Supplement), the Bureau of the Census collects data on voting and registration in years with presidential or congressional elections (i.e. every other year).

**State Source:** Office of the Secretary of State, Elections Division, Registered Voters

**National Source:** Calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States; "Voting-Age Population, Percent Reporting Registered, and Voted: 1980 to 2000"

## Registered And Not Voting In The November Election

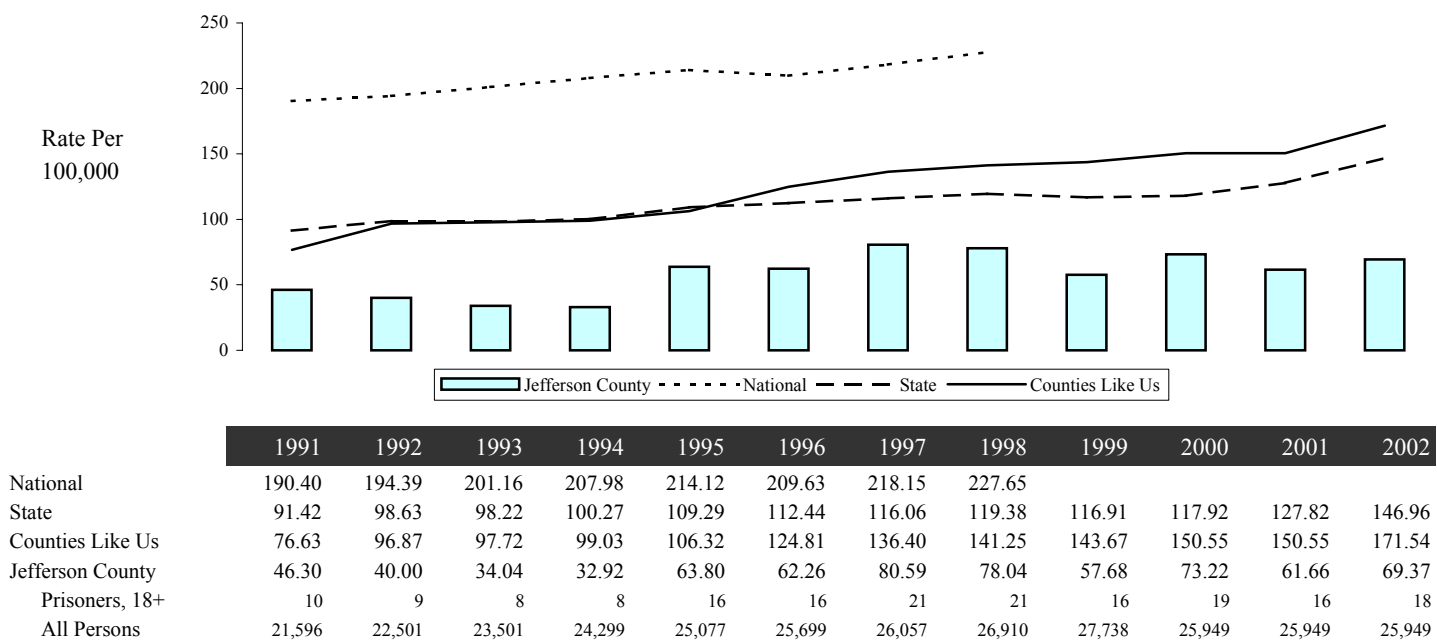


	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National		10.12		28.06		17.75		32.53		14.40		
State	32.10	17.40	44.51	40.15	50.71	25.48	43.35	37.83	42.23	24.54	55.49	43.65
Counties Like Us	29.56	15.96	41.08	34.77	43.21	25.13	39.43	33.29	36.84	22.00	50.97	38.02
Jefferson County	22.37	13.78	33.53	29.43	35.81	21.10	39.16	25.20	32.75	15.43	38.91	25.94
Not Voting	2,801	2,086	5,067	4,700	5,894	3,816	7,198	4,347	5,676	2,915	7,200	4,815
Reg'd Voters	12,519	15,136	15,114	15,970	16,457	18,087	18,379	17,247	17,330	18,891	18,506	18,561

**Note:** The rate is the annual number of persons registered to vote in the November elections but not voting, per 100 adults (age 18 and over) registered to vote. As part of the November Current Population Survey (the Voting and Registration Supplement), the Bureau of the Census collects data on voting and registration in years with presidential or congressional elections (i.e. every other year).

**State Source:** Office of the Secretary of State, Elections Division, Registered Voters

**National Source:** Calculated using data from U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States; "Voting-Age Population, Percent Reporting Registered, and Voted: 1980 to 2000"

**Prisoners in State Correctional Systems (Age 18+)**

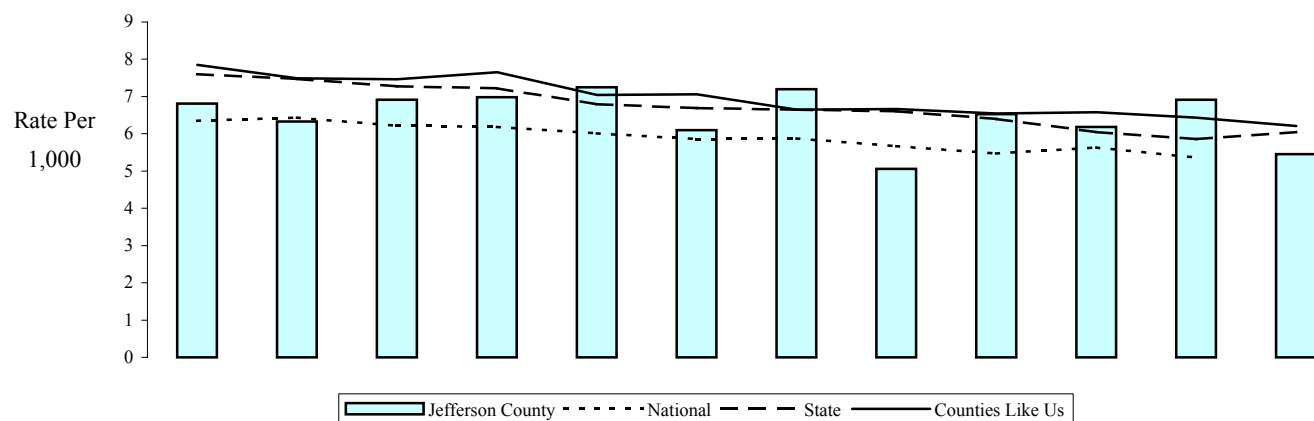
**Note:** The rate is the annual number of adult (age 18 and over) admissions to prison, per 100,000 persons (all ages). Admissions include new admissions, re-admissions, community custody inmate violations, and parole violations. Counts of admissions are duplicated so that individuals admitted to prison more than once in a year are counted each time they are admitted. The admissions are attributed to the county where the conviction occurred. National data after 1998 are not available in an equivalent form. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

**State Source:** Department of Corrections, Inmates File

**National Source:** Bureau of Justice Statistics Correctional Populations in the U.S.

## Factor: Family Conflict

### Divorce



	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National	6.35	6.43	6.22	6.18	6.01	5.86	5.87	5.67	5.47	5.63	5.36	
State	7.60	7.47	7.27	7.22	6.79	6.69	6.65	6.60	6.40	6.05	5.86	6.05
Counties Like Us	7.85	7.49	7.46	7.65	7.04	7.06	6.65	6.66	6.54	6.58	6.43	6.21
Jefferson County	6.81	6.33	6.91	6.98	7.25	6.10	7.20	5.06	6.53	6.18	6.91	5.45
Divorces	119	115	131	137	147	127	151	110	146	135	151	119
Persons, 15+	17,472	18,179	18,965	19,617	20,275	20,820	20,961	21,730	22,371	21,841	21,841	21,841

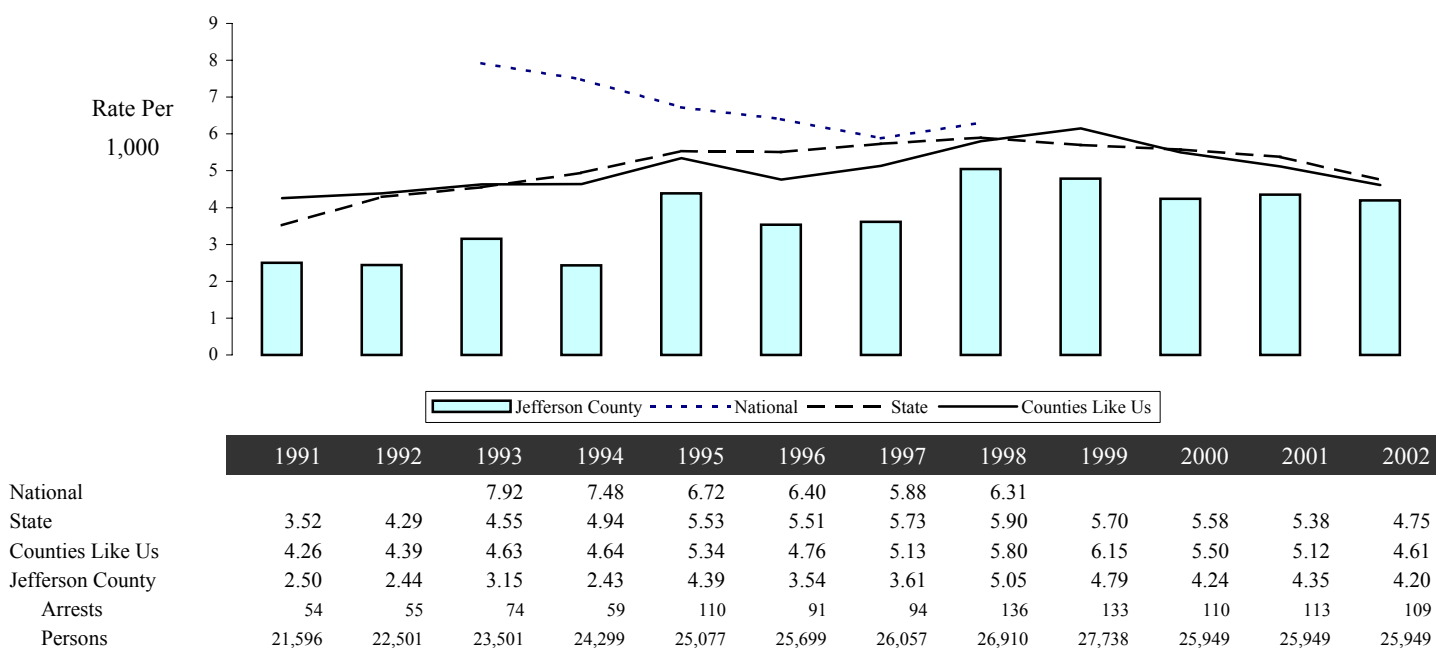
**Note:** The State and County rates are the annual number of divorces per 1,000 persons (age 15 and over). Divorce includes dissolutions, annulments, and unknown decree types; it does not include legal separations. Divorce data is reported by the woman's residence, if in Washington at the time of decree. If the woman lived outside Washington, the man's residence was used. If both parties residence was unknown the event is not assigned to a county, but is included in the state rate. The National rate is based on age 18 and over population. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

**State Source:** Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Dissolution and Annulment Data

**National Source:** Calculated using Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics, National Vital Statistics System, National Vital Statistics Reports Births, Marriages, Divorces, and Deaths, Provisional Data for August 2001

## Factor: Family Conflict

### Arrests, Domestic Violence



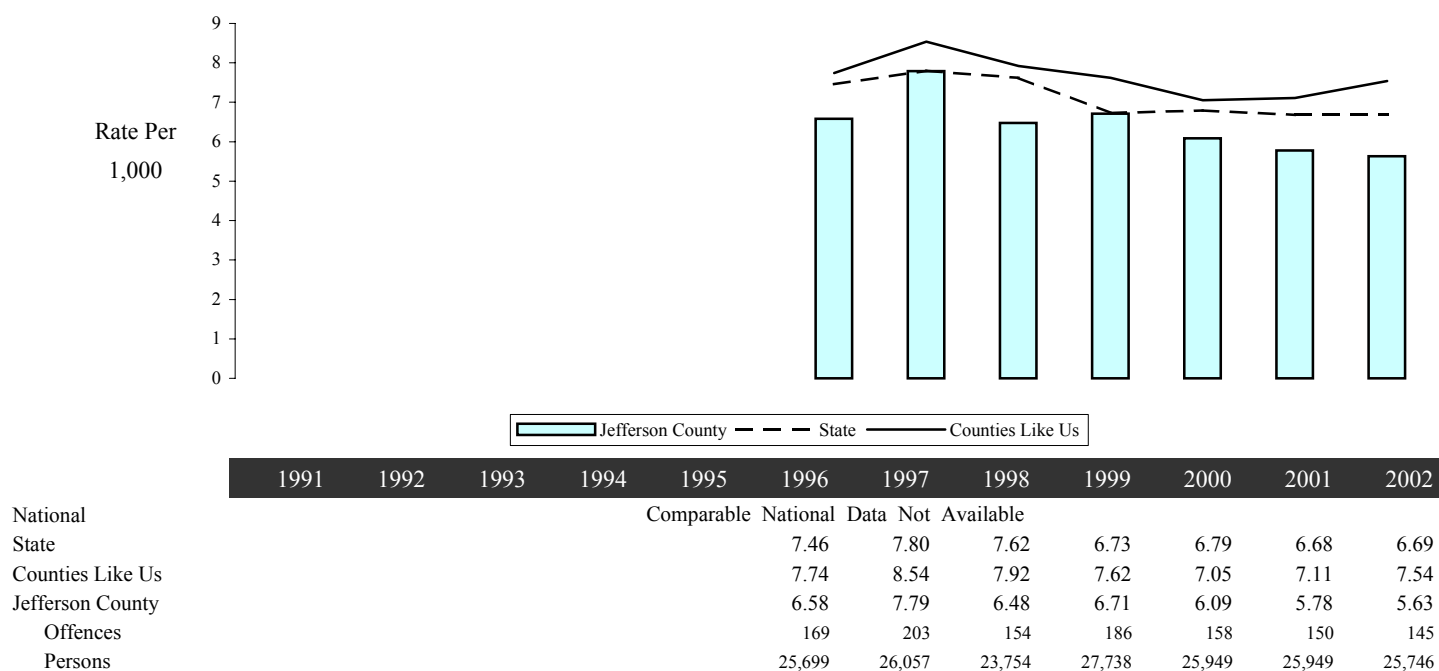
**Note:** The rates are the annual number of domestic violence-related arrests, per 1,000 persons. Domestic violence includes any violence of one family member against another family member. Family can include spouses, former spouses, parents who have children in common regardless of marital status, adults who live in the same household, as well as parents and their children. Multiple offences are often included in a single arrest. Preliminary data from 1995-1998 has been finalized, 1999-2002 data should be viewed as preliminary. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

**State Source:** Washington State Patrol, Identification and Criminal History Section, Domestic Violence-Related Arrests File

**National Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States; Violence by Intimate Partners



## Offences, Domestic Violence



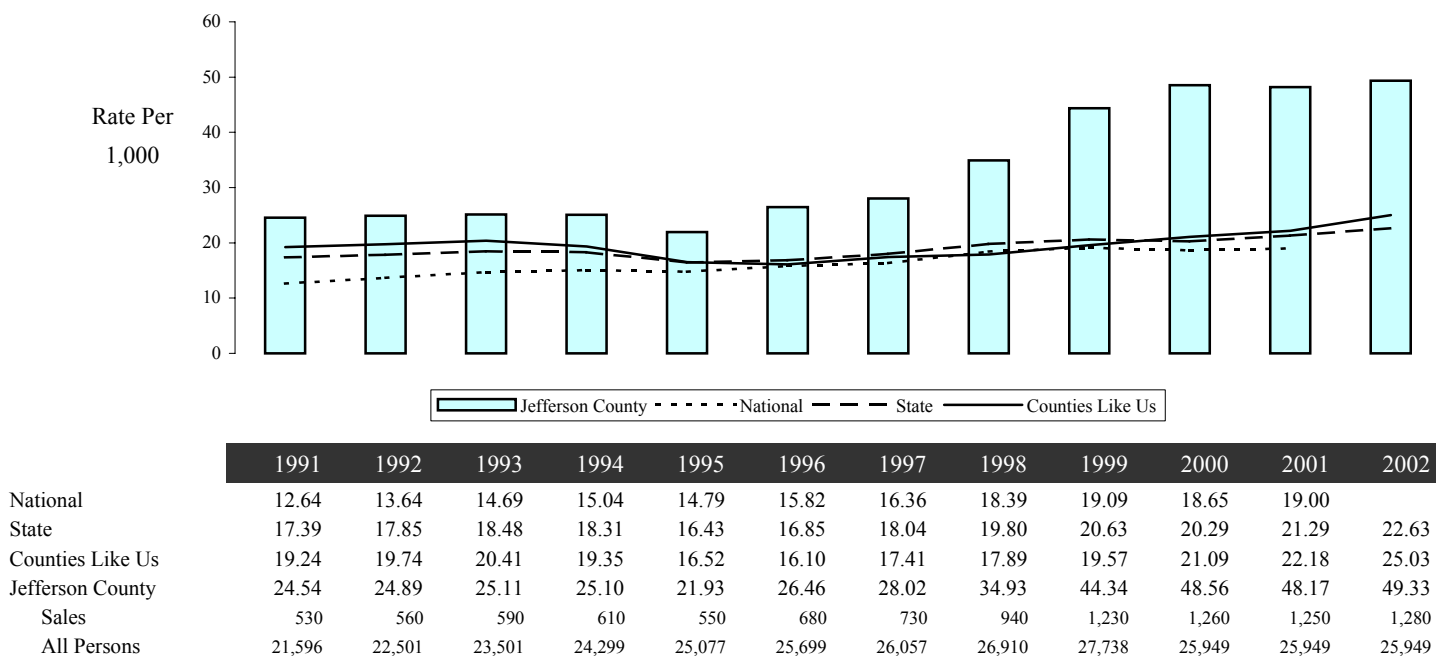
**Note:** The rates are the annual number of domestic violence-related offences, per 1,000 persons. Domestic violence includes any violence of one family member against another family member. Family can include spouses, former spouses, parents who have children in common regardless of marital status, adults who live in the same household, as well as parents and their children.

Offences differ from arrests. While funding and grants are associated with participation, reporting is not mandatory. Offences are incidence reporting. When more than one victim is involved an offence is filed for each victim. Multiple property violations performed at the same incident are counted as one offence. However when both types of events happen, only the victim incidents are reported as offences. Offences focus on the nature of the crime, while arrests focus on the apprehended accused perpetrator. Many offences occur without arresting perpetrators.

Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report offences. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted and the agencies not reporting, see the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, UCR Division

## Existing Home Sales

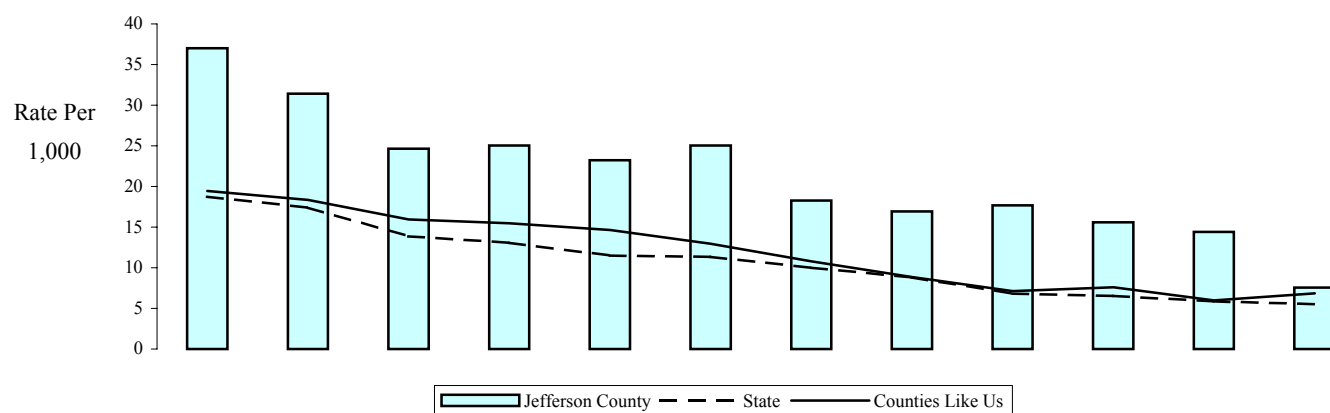


**Note:** The rates are the annual number of previously-owned homes sold, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Previously-owned homes sold is rounded to the tens. Existing homes sold are estimated based on data from multiple listing services, firms that monitor deeds, and local Realtors associations.

**State Source:** Washington Center for Real Estate Research, Washington State University, Washington State's Housing Market: A Supply/Demand Assessment

**National Source:** US Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the US; Existing One-family houses sold

## Net Migration, 3 Year Moving Average

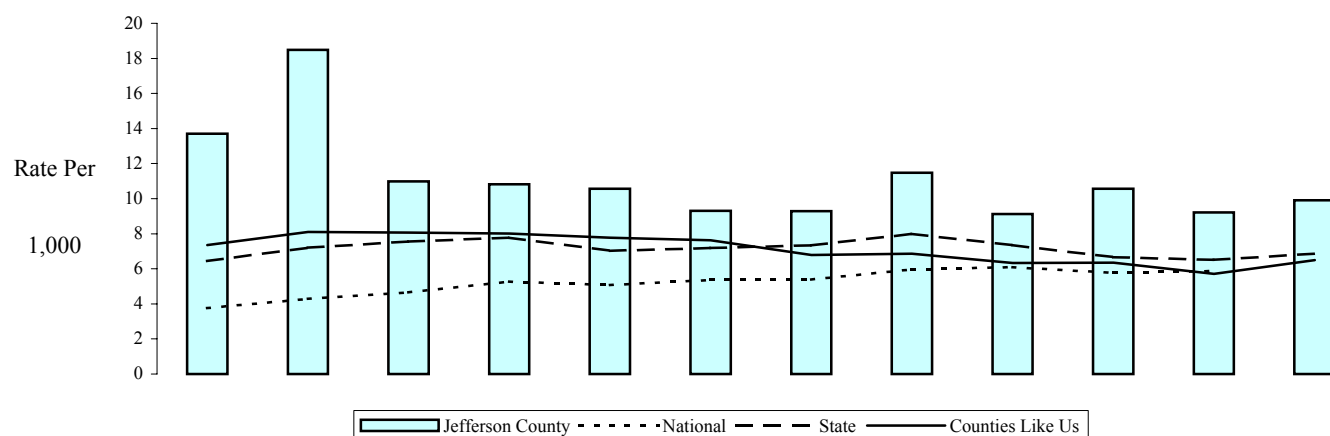


	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
National	Comparable National Data Not Available											
State	18.73	17.41	13.85	13.08	11.49	11.33	10.00	8.80	6.82	6.53	5.87	5.50
Counties Like Us	19.46	18.36	15.95	15.46	14.65	12.94	10.78	8.85	7.11	7.60	6.00	6.85
Jefferson County	37.02	31.40	24.65	25.04	23.23	25.02	18.25	16.94	17.69	15.61	14.41	7.55
New Residents	833	738	599	628	597	652	491	470	459	405	374	196
All Persons	22,501	23,501	24,299	25,077	25,699	26,057	26,910	27,738	25,949	25,949	25,949	25,949

**Note:** Net migration is the annual number of new residents that moved into an area minus the number of residents that moved out of an area adding births and subtracting deaths. Calculating a 3-year moving average smooths net migration. Annual net migration estimates are summed for 3-year ranges then averaged to calculate the numerator. The **last year** of the 3 years used in the average is used for the population denominator and the year label for the average net migration value. Data is calculated from fiscal year data, for fiscal year 1998-1999 the year designation is 1999 as an average of data from fiscal years 1996-1997 to 1998-1999.

**State Source:** Office of Financial Management, Net Migration Data

## New Residence Construction



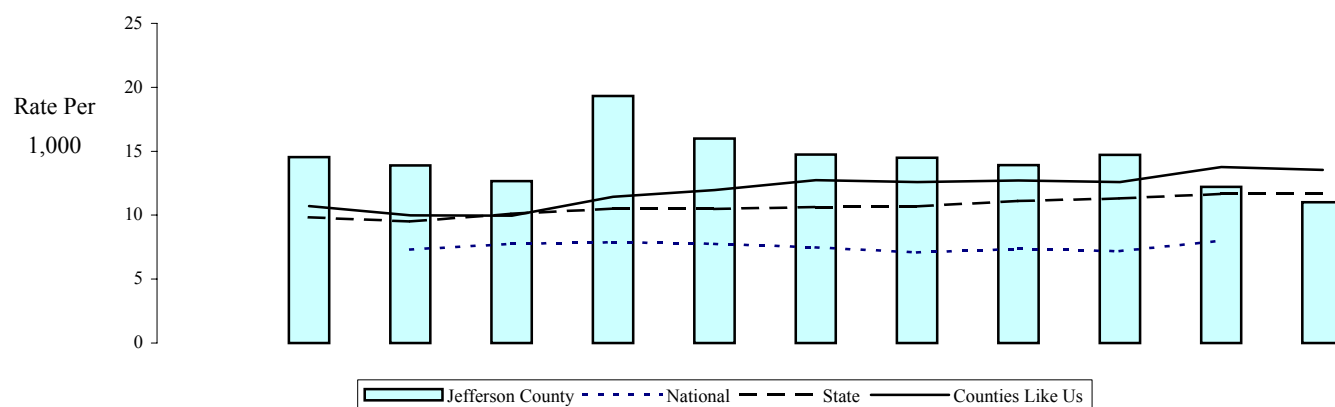
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National	3.76	4.29	4.65	5.27	5.07	5.37	5.38	5.97	6.10	5.76	5.87	
State	6.45	7.21	7.56	7.78	7.03	7.19	7.33	8.00	7.35	6.66	6.52	6.87
Counties Like Us	7.36	8.11	8.06	8.01	7.77	7.62	6.79	6.87	6.34	6.35	5.71	6.50
Jefferson County	13.71	18.49	10.98	10.82	10.57	9.30	9.29	11.48	9.12	10.56	9.21	9.90
New Residences	296	416	258	263	265	239	242	309	253	274	239	257
All Persons	21,596	22,501	23,501	24,299	25,077	25,699	26,057	26,910	27,738	25,949	25,949	25,949

**Note:** The rates are the annual number of new building permits issued for single and multi-family dwellings, per 1,000 persons (all ages). Each unit in a multi-family dwelling (for example, each apartment in a building) has a separate building permit.

**State Source:** Washington Center for Real Estate Research, Washington State University, Washington State's Housing Market: A Supply/Demand Assessment

**National Source:** US Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the US; New Privately Owned Housing Units Started

## Clients Of State-Funded Alcohol or Drug Services (Age 18+)



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
National			7.30	7.75	7.88	7.75	7.49	7.08	7.36	7.18	8.00	
State		9.83	9.52	10.12	10.52	10.49	10.64	10.69	11.11	11.31	11.66	11.68
Counties Like Us		10.70	9.99	9.97	11.44	11.95	12.75	12.60	12.72	12.59	13.76	13.53
Jefferson County		14.54	13.90	12.66	19.33	15.99	14.74	14.50	13.92	14.71	12.21	11.00
Admits, 18+		243	241	229	361	308	291	288	287	312	254	229
Persons, 18+		16,711	17,335	18,088	18,680	19,257	19,742	19,862	20,613	21,210	20,811	20,811

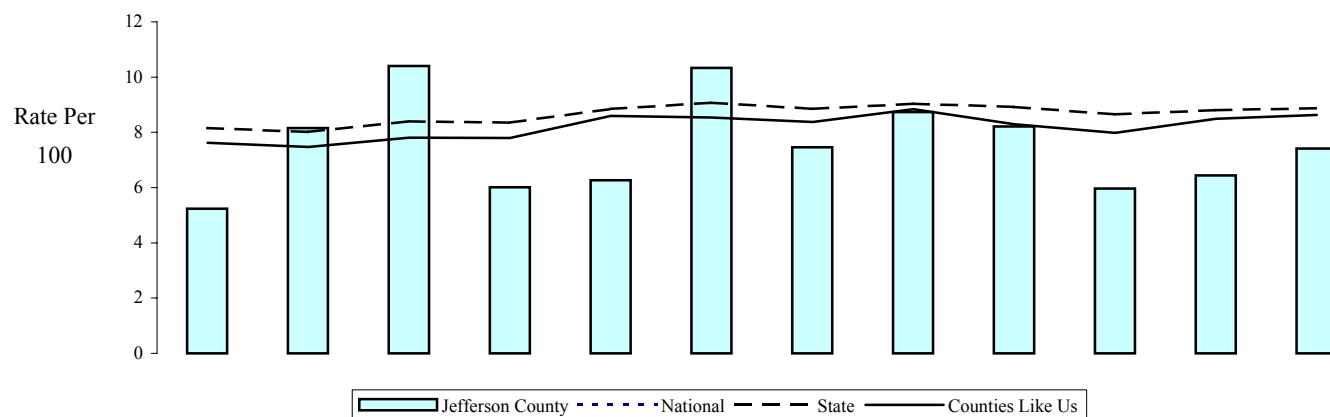
**Note:** The rates are the annual number of adults (age 18 and over) receiving state-funded alcohol or drug services, per 1,000 adults. Counts of adults are unduplicated so that those receiving services more than once during the year are only counted once for that year. State-funded services include treatment, assessment, and detox. Persons in Department of Corrections treatment programs are not included. Updates have been done and result in some changes to 2000 data.

**State Source:** Department of Social and Health Services, Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET)

**National Source:** Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)

## Factor: Family History of Substance Abuse

### Alcohol- Or Drug-Related Deaths

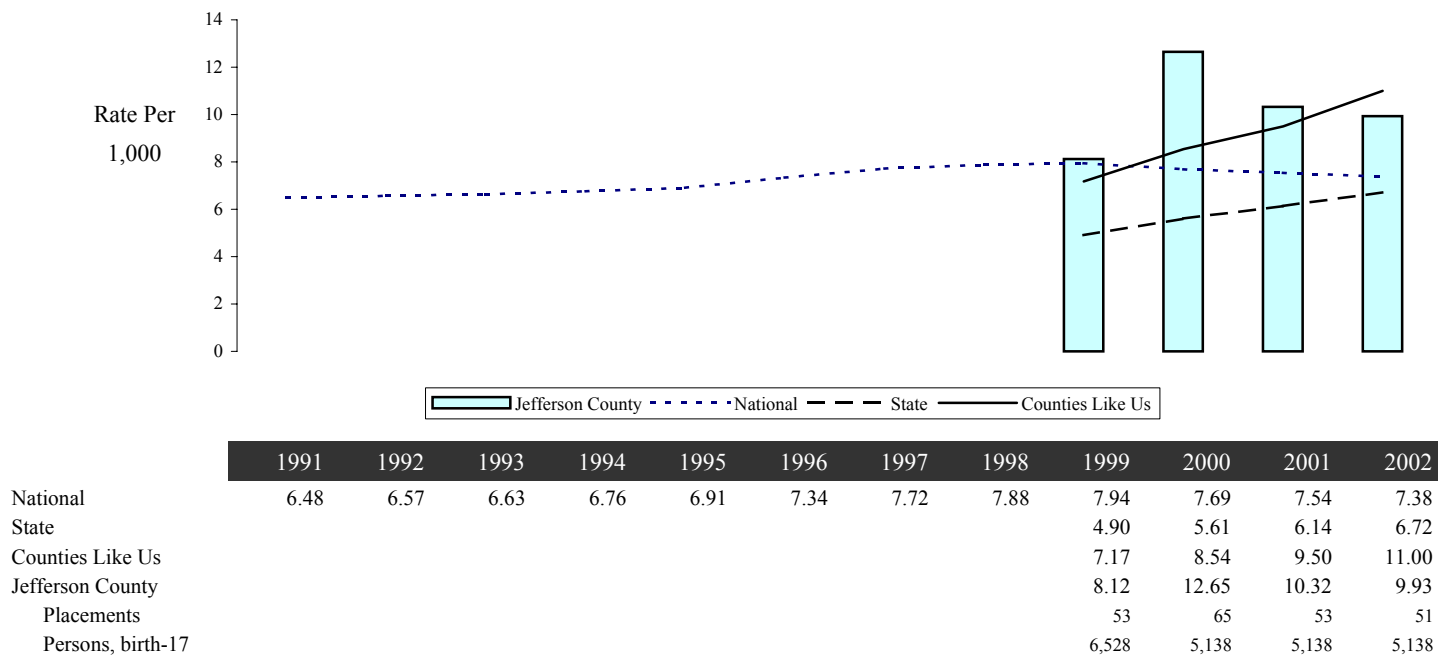


	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
National												
State	8.15	8.01	8.40	8.35	8.85	9.07	8.85	9.04	8.92	8.65	8.80	8.87
Counties Like Us	7.62	7.47	7.81	7.79	8.59	8.54	8.37	8.84	8.29	7.98	8.49	8.63
Jefferson County	5.24	8.16	10.40	6.01	6.27	10.33	7.46	8.73	8.21	5.96	6.44	7.41
AOD-related	11	16	21	14	16	25	20	22	23	17	17	20
Deaths	210	196	202	233	255	242	268	252	280	285	264	270

**Note:** The rates are the annual number of deaths, with alcohol- or drug-related deaths, per 100 deaths. Evaluation is based on all contributory causes of death for direct and indirect associations with alcohol and drug abuse. For a complete explanation of the codes and methods used please see Technical Notes: Counting Alcohol- or Drug-related Deaths. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Rates are not reported when fewer than 100 deaths occurred in an area.

**State Source:** Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Death Certificate Data File

**National Source:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Health Statistics National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Services, WONDER Data System

**Foster Care On-going Placements, Duplicated Child Counts (Birth-17)**

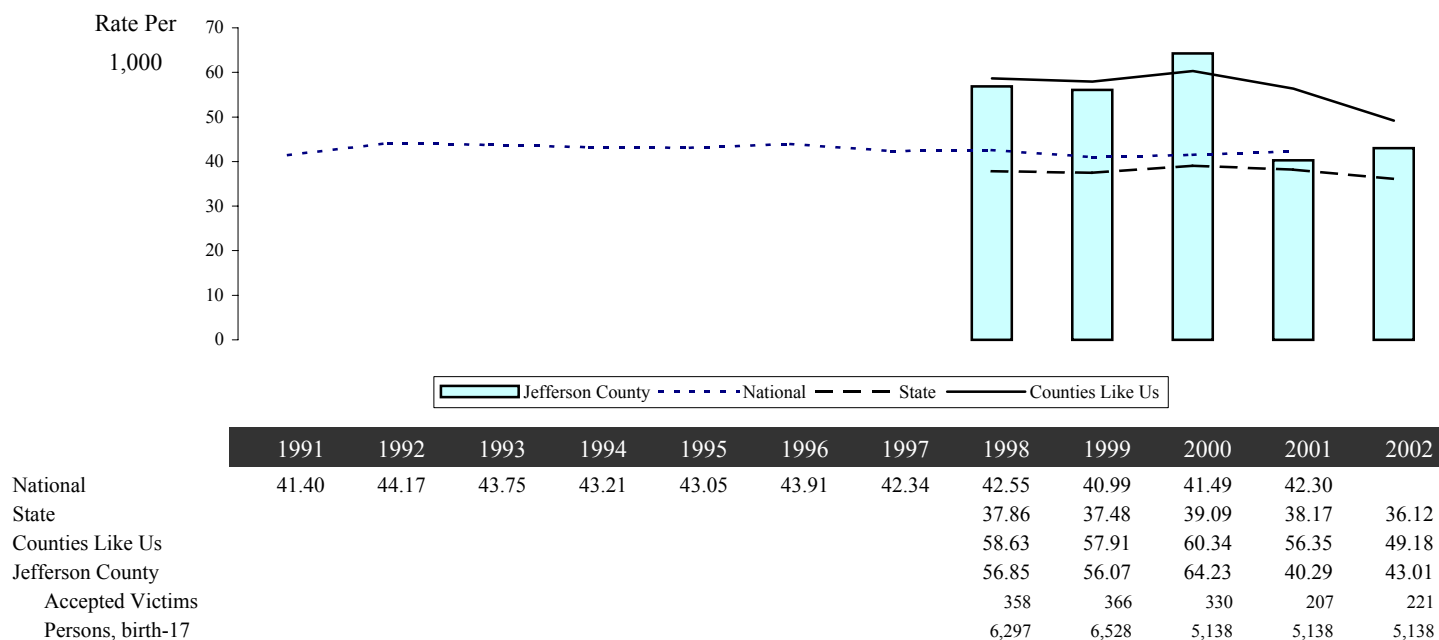
**Note:** The annual foster care client counts of on-going placements by zipcode of the care provider come from the Social Service Payment System (SSPS) represented by SSPS service codes 3210 and 3211. Group and Receiving Care placements are not included. These placements are reported to CORE-GIS through the Client Services Database (CSDB). The child counts are duplicated, since children using more than one placement are counted in each placement they use during a year. This annual method shows greater numbers of placements when compared to our previous measure, average monthly foster care. These data are collected for Washington state fiscal years (e.g., July 2000 through June 2001), and reported under the second year (e.g. under 2001 for data collected between July 2000 and June 2001). Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

**State Source:** Social Service Payment System (SSPS) through Client Services Database (CSDB)

**National Source:** US Department of Health and Human Services Administration for Children and Families, Voluntary Cooperative Information System (VCIS), and estimates from Adoption, Foster Care Analysis Reporting System (AFCARS)

## Factor: Family Management Problems

### Victims Of Child Abuse And Neglect In Accepted Referrals



**Note:** The rates are the annual number of children (age birth-17) identified as victims in reports to Child Protective Services that were accepted for further action, per 1,000 children (age birth-17). Children are counted more than once if they are reported as a victim more than once during the year. A "referral" is a report of suspected child abuse. Child counts are now taken directly from Children's Administration, Administrative Services, Case Management Information System (CAMIS) rather than from CAMIS through Kid's Count as done in previous reports. Numbers may differ due to corrections or changes in location definition made in the database extraction process. Child location is derived from the residence at the time of referral. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes.

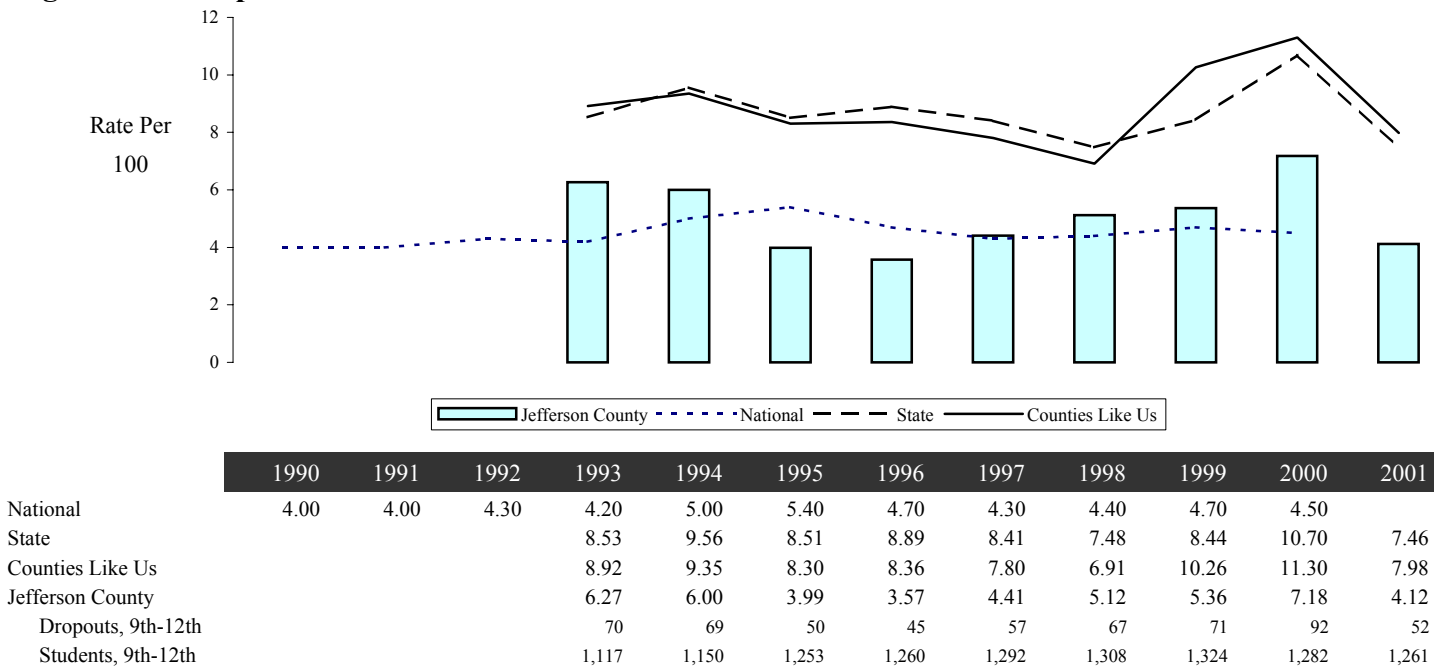
**State Source:** Department of Social and Health Services, Children's Administration, Administrative Services, Case Management Information System (CAMIS)

**National Source:** US Department of Health and Human Services, National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect, National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System through U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States, Child Abuse and Neglect Cases Reported and Investigated by State, Number Of Children Subject Of An Investigation



## Factor: Low Commitment to School

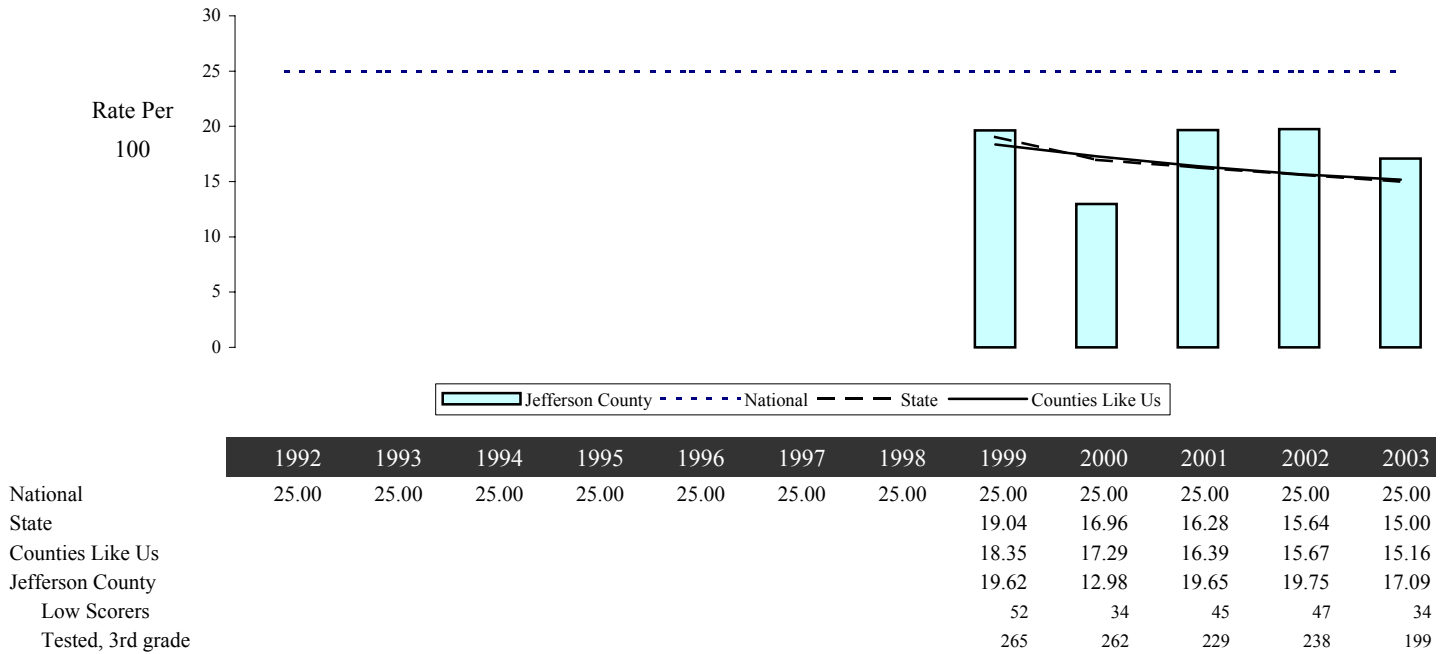
### High School Dropouts



**Note:** The rates are the annual number of students (grades 9-12) who dropped out of school in a single year without completing high school, per 100 students (grades 9-12) enrolled in school in October. No data are available for 1992.

**State Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Information Services, School Dropout Files

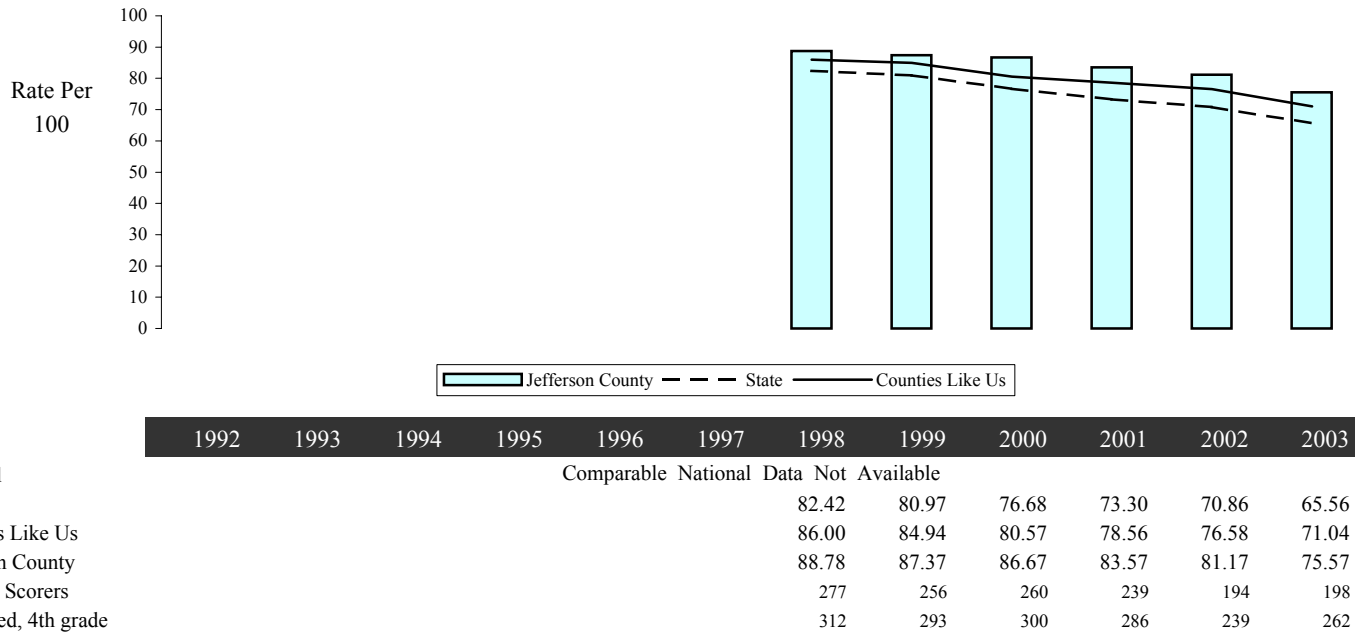
**National Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, Statistical Abstract of the United States, High School Dropouts, Event Dropouts

**Poor Academic Performance, Grade 3 Comprehensive Tests of Basic Skills (Battery)**

**Note:** The State and County rates are the annual number of third graders whose Battery test score was below the threshold score for the low quartile of the national norm group, per 100 third graders who took the Battery test. The Battery test score is the average of the scores on the reading, language, and math portions of the Comprehensive Tests of Basic Skills. The Iowa Tests of Basic Skills (ITBS) at third and sixth grades, and the Iowa Tests of Educational Development (ITED) at ninth grade, comprise the norm-referenced component of the statewide testing program.

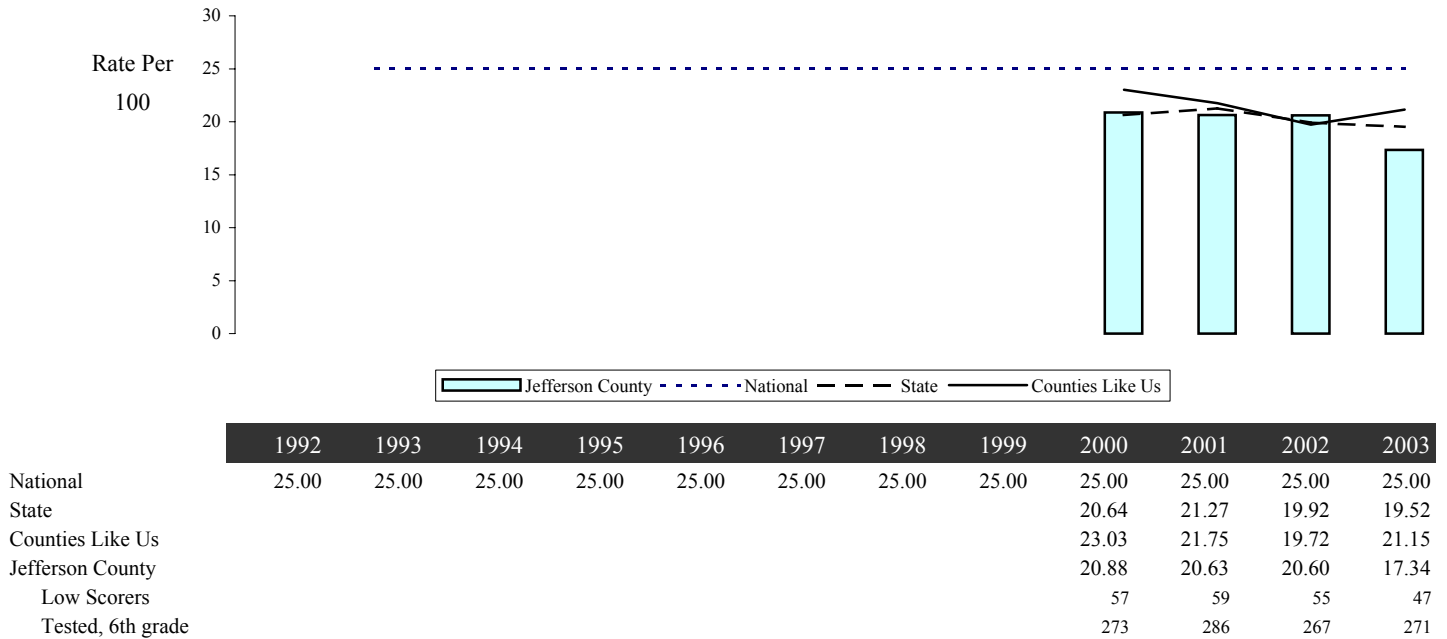
**State Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs(OSPI), Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 3 Low Quartile Test File

**National Source:** By definition the national low quartile is 25%. The exact score representing that quartile boundary is used by OSPI to calculate the number of students testing below that score in Washington State.

**Poor Academic Performance, Grade 4 Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL)**

**Note:** The State and County rates are the annual number of fourth graders who failed one or more content areas in the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). Tests are given in the spring of the year. Data for 2002 is for students in 4th grade during the school year 2001/2002. Previous reports used 1990 Census population distributions to allocate school district data to counties. Census population distributions for 2000 are now being used and event counts differ slightly in some counties.

**State Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 4 Failing In One Or More Content Areas

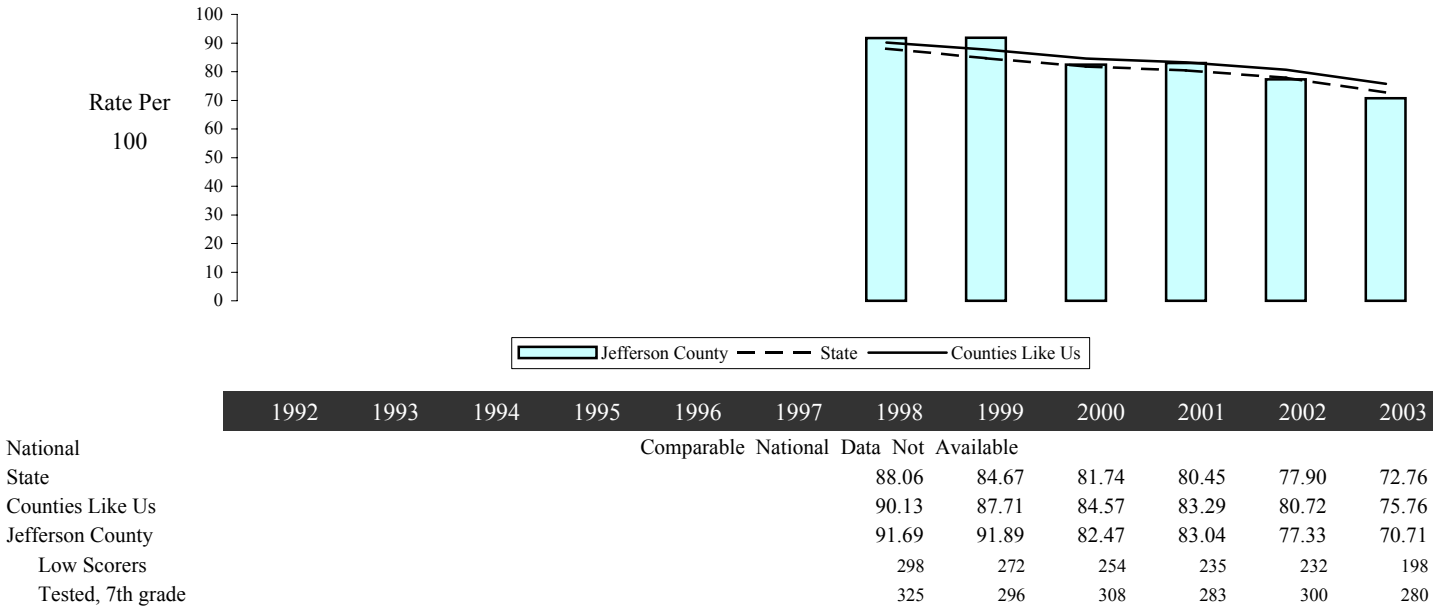
**Poor Academic Performance, Grade 6 Comprehensive Tests of Basic Skills (Battery)**

**Note:** The State and County rates are the annual number of sixth graders whose Battery test score was below the threshold score for the low quartile of the national norm group, per 100 sixth graders who took the Battery test. The Battery test score is the average of the scores on the reading, language, and math portions of the Comprehensive Tests of Basic Skills. The Iowa Tests of Basic Skills (ITBS) at third and sixth grades, and the Iowa Tests of Educational Development (ITED) at ninth grade, comprise the norm-referenced component of the statewide testing program.

**State Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs(OSPI), Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 6 Low Quartile Test File

**National Source:** By definition the national low quartile is 25%. The exact score representing that quartile boundary is used by OSPI to calculate the number of students testing below that score in Washington State.

## Poor Academic Performance, Grade 7 Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL)

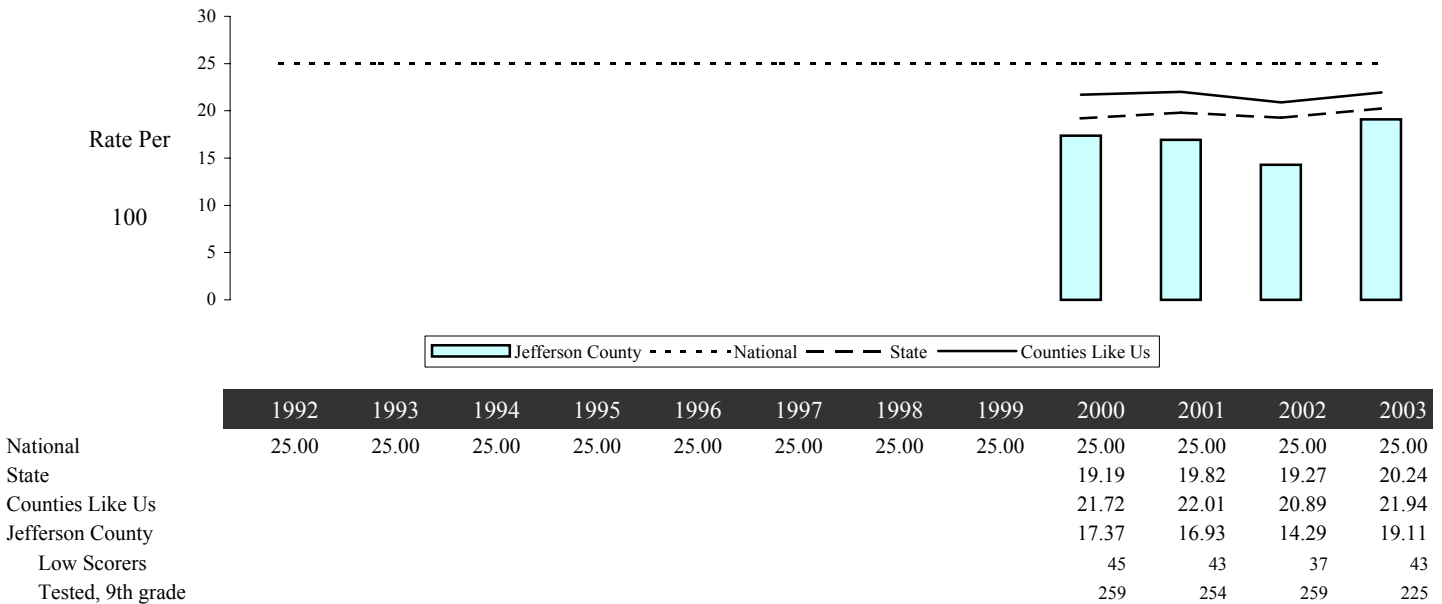


**Note:** The State and County rates are the annual number of seventh graders who failed one or more content areas in the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). Tests are given in the spring of the year. Data for 2002 is for students in the 7th grade during the school year 2001/2002. Previous reports used 1990 Census population distributions to allocate school district data to counties. Census population distributions for 2000 are now being used and event counts differ slightly in some counties.

**State Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 7 Failing In One Or More Content Areas

## Factor: Low School Achievement

### Poor Academic Performance, Grade 9 Comprehensive Tests of Basic Skills (Battery)

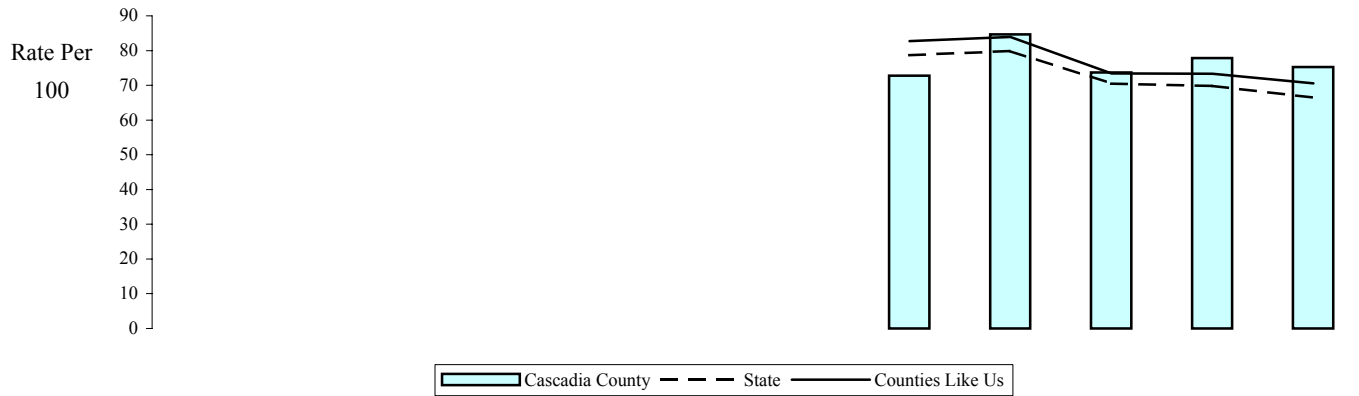


**Note:** The State and County rates are the annual number of ninth graders whose Battery test score was below the threshold score for the low quartile of the national norm group, per 100 ninth graders who took the Battery test. The Battery test score is the average of the scores on the reading, language, and math portions of the Comprehensive Tests of Basic Skills. The Iowa Tests of Basic Skills (ITBS) at third and sixth grades, and the Iowa Tests of Educational Development (ITED) at ninth grade, comprise the norm-referenced component of the statewide testing program.

**State Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs(OSPI), Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 9 Low Quartile Test File

**National Source:** By definition the national low quartile is 25%. The exact score representing that quartile boundary is used by OSPI to calculate the number of students testing below that score in Washington State.

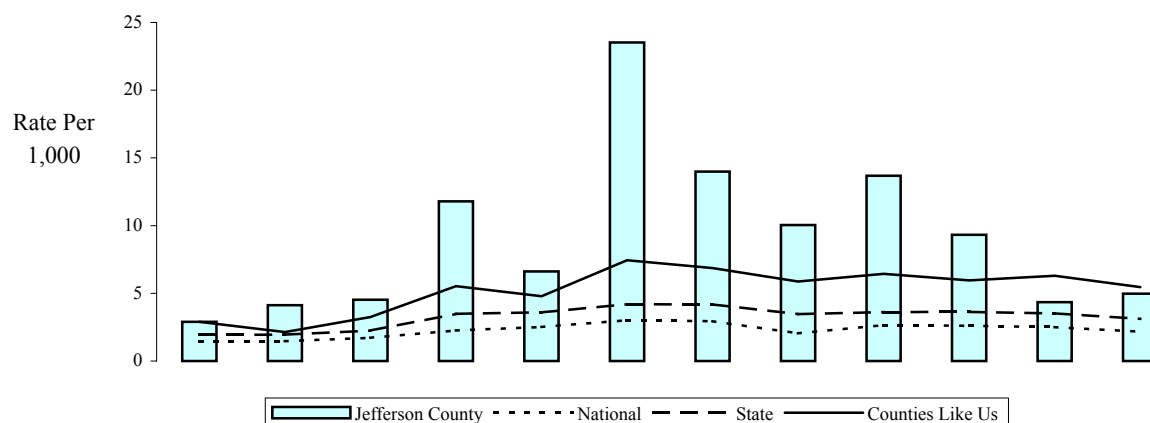
## Poor Academic Performance, Grade 10 Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL)



	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
National	Comparable National Data Not Available											
State								78.69	79.88	70.51	69.78	66.38
Counties Like Us								82.73	83.94	73.44	73.34	70.56
Cascadia County								72.73	84.62	73.67	77.85	75.24
Low Scorers								240	286	235	225	240
Tested, 10th grade								330	338	319	289	319

**Note:** The State and County rates are the annual number of tenth graders who failed one or more content areas in the Washington Assessment of Student Learning (WASL). Tests are given in the spring of the year. Data for 2002 is for students in the 10th grade during the school year 2001/2002. Previous reports used 1990 Census population distributions to allocate school district data to counties. Census population distributions for 2000 are now being used and event counts differ slightly in some counties.

**State Source:** Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, Instructional Programs, Curriculum and Assessment, Grade 10 Failing In One Or More Content Areas

**Arrests (Age 10-14), Alcohol- or Drug-Related**

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National	1.48	1.46	1.71	2.26	2.52	3.01	2.94	2.04	2.66	2.60	2.51	2.16
State	1.93	1.95	2.24	3.49	3.59	4.19	4.18	3.46	3.62	3.63	3.52	3.11
Counties Like Us	2.89	2.14	3.25	5.53	4.79	7.44	6.86	5.87	6.44	5.95	6.30	5.46
Jefferson County	2.90	4.12	4.53	11.79	6.62	23.52	13.99	10.04	13.68	9.32	4.35	4.97
Arrests, 10-14	4	6	7	19	11	40	24	17	24	15	7	8
Adjst'd Pop 10-14	1,380	1,455	1,544	1,612	1,662	1,701	1,715	1,693	1,755	1,609	1,609	1,609

**Note:** The rates are the annual number of arrests of younger adolescents (age 10-14) for alcohol and drug law violations, per 1,000 children (age 10-14). Alcohol violations include all crimes involving driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. For children, arrests for liquor law violations are usually arrests for minor in possession. Drug law violations include all crimes involving sale, manufacturing, and possession of drugs.

1) Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to Uniform Crime Report (UCR). In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

2) The DUI portion of this measure is likely understated, because arrests made by the State Patrol (approximately 40% of DUI arrests) are not attributable to counties. State Patrol arrests are included in the state rates.

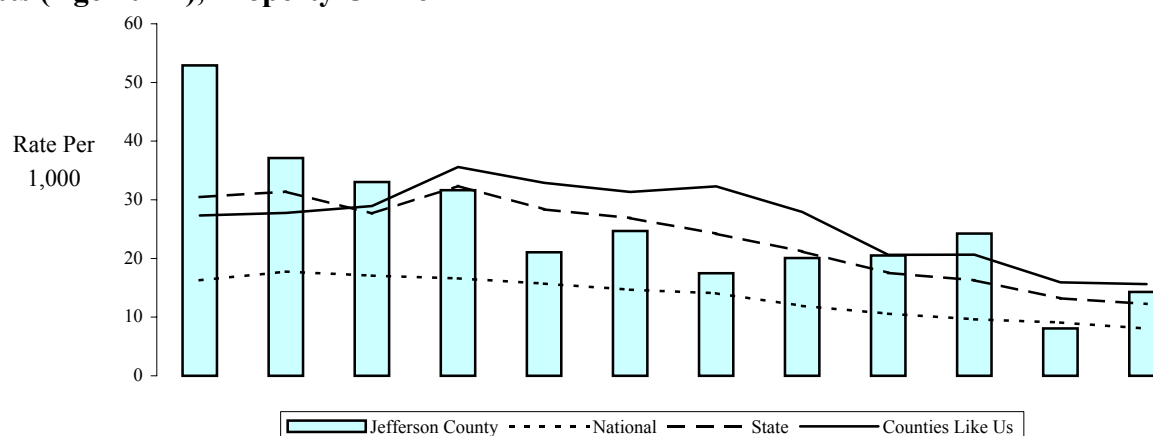
**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50

**National Source:** US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online



## Factor: Early Problem Behavior

### Arrests (Age 10-14), Property Crime

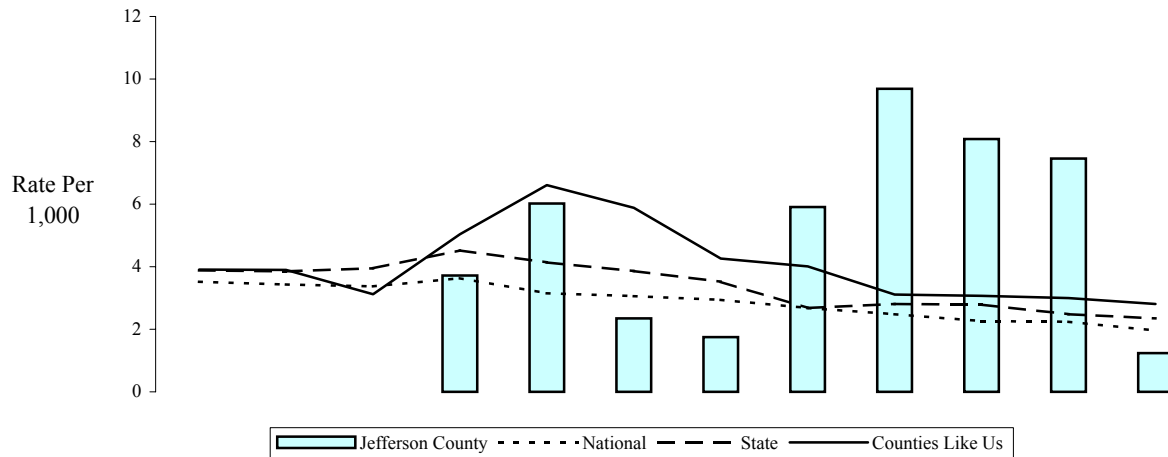


	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National	16.28	17.76	17.08	16.62	15.70	14.68	14.07	11.93	10.59	9.63	9.08	8.04
State	30.47	31.39	27.65	32.38	28.36	26.89	24.23	21.18	17.54	16.29	13.20	12.24
Counties Like Us	27.34	27.77	28.95	35.60	32.90	31.34	32.28	27.92	20.63	20.64	15.93	15.63
Jefferson County	52.90	37.11	33.03	31.64	21.06	24.69	17.49	20.08	20.51	24.24	8.08	14.29
Arrests, 10-14	73	54	51	51	35	42	30	34	36	39	13	23
Adjst'd Pop 10-14	1,380	1,455	1,544	1,612	1,662	1,701	1,715	1,693	1,755	1,609	1,609	1,609

**Note:** The rates are the annual number of arrests of younger adolescents (age 10-14) for property crimes, per 1,000 children (age 10-14). Property crimes include all crimes involving burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50

**National Source:** US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics

**Arrests (Age 10-14), Vandalism**

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National	3.52	3.43	3.37	3.63	3.15	3.06	2.94	2.68	2.48	2.26	2.24	1.96
State	3.88	3.85	3.95	4.52	4.14	3.86	3.52	2.68	2.81	2.79	2.48	2.35
Counties Like Us	3.91	3.90	3.12	5.04	6.61	5.88	4.26	4.01	3.11	3.07	3.00	2.81
Jefferson County	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.72	6.02	2.35	1.75	5.91	9.69	8.08	7.46	1.24
Arrests, 10-14	0	0	0	6	10	4	3	10	17	13	12	2
Adjst'd Pop 10-14	1,380	1,455	1,544	1,612	1,662	1,701	1,715	1,693	1,755	1,609	1,609	1,609

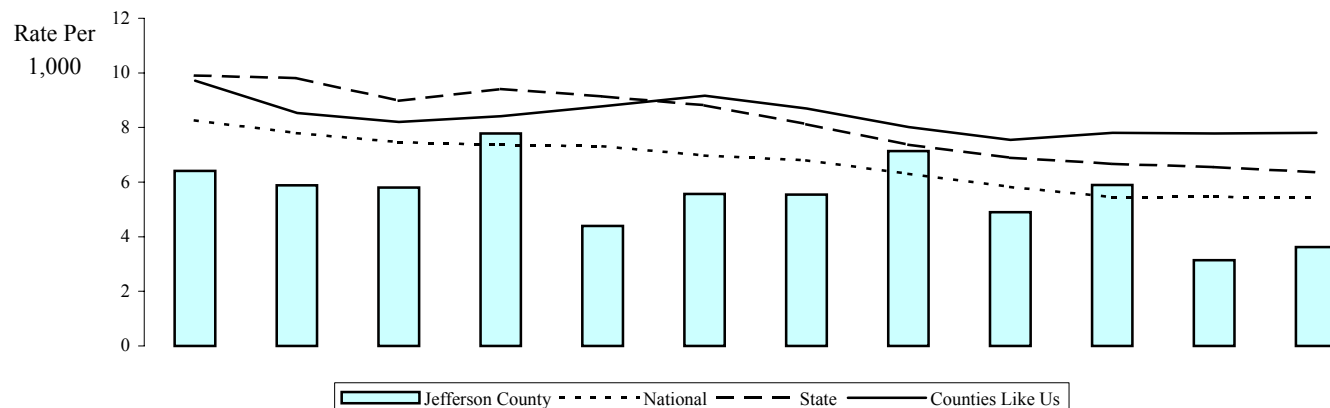
**Note:** The rates are the annual number of arrests of younger adolescents (age 10-14) for vandalism (including residence, non-residence, vehicles, vandalized objects, police cars, or other) per 1,000 children (age 10-14). Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50

**National Source:** US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

## Factor: Non-Violent Crime

### Arrests (Age 18+), Property Crime



	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National	8.26	7.79	7.47	7.36	7.31	6.97	6.80	6.31	5.82	5.45	5.46	5.42
State	9.90	9.81	8.98	9.41	9.14	8.81	8.12	7.37	6.89	6.67	6.55	6.36
Counties Like Us	9.71	8.53	8.20	8.41	8.78	9.16	8.69	8.02	7.55	7.81	7.78	7.81
Jefferson County	6.41	5.88	5.80	7.78	4.40	5.57	5.54	7.14	4.90	5.90	3.14	3.62
Arrests, 18+	106	101	104	144	84	109	109	146	103	122	65	75
Adjst'd Pop 18+	16,541	17,170	17,918	18,500	19,072	19,557	19,681	20,434	21,027	20,692	20,692	20,692

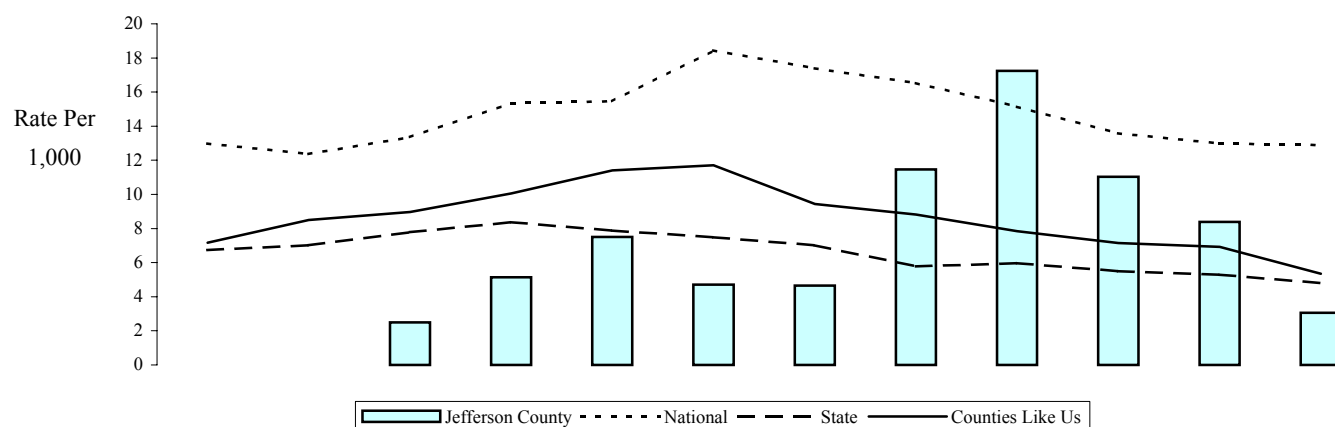
**Note:** The rates are the annual number of arrests of adults (age 18+) for property crimes, per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Property crimes include all crimes involving burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50

**National Source:** US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

## Factor: Non-Violent Crime

### Arrests (Age 10-17), Curfew, Loitering, Vandalism And Disorderly Conduct



	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National	12.99	12.37	13.36	15.35	15.46	18.45	17.40	16.52	15.14	13.59	12.99	12.88
State	6.73	7.01	7.78	8.36	7.88	7.49	7.02	5.77	5.96	5.49	5.29	4.81
Counties Like Us	7.17	8.49	8.97	10.05	11.41	11.70	9.44	8.82	7.84	7.15	6.93	5.35
Jefferson County	0.00	0.00	2.50	5.14	7.51	4.71	4.65	11.46	17.25	11.04	8.38	3.05
Arrests, 10-17	0	0	6	13	20	13	13	32	50	29	22	8
Adjst'd Pop 10-17	2,122	2,280	2,401	2,528	2,662	2,761	2,796	2,792	2,899	2,626	2,626	2,626

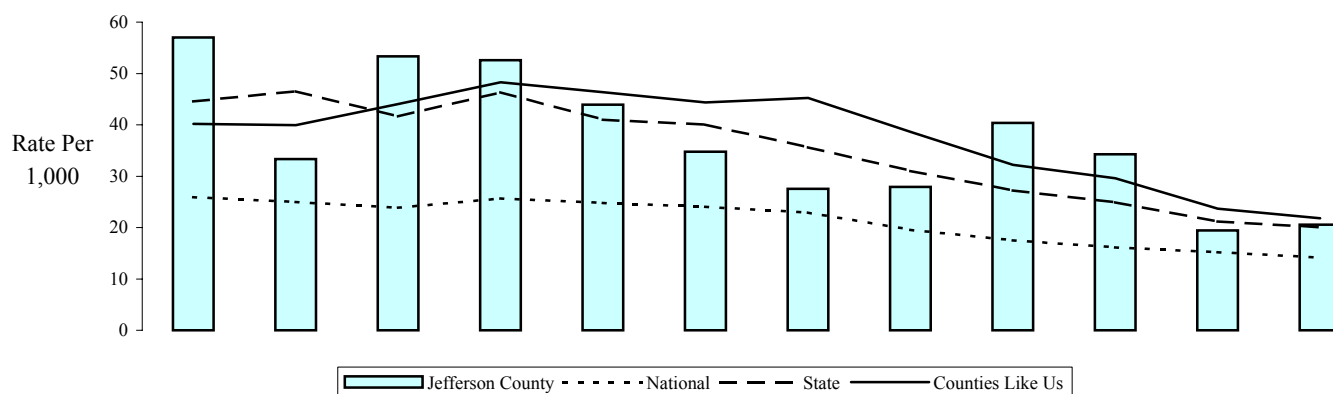
**Note:** The rates are the annual number of arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for curfew, loitering, vandalism, and disorderly conduct per 1,000 children (age 10-17). Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50

**National Source:** US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

## Factor: Non-Violent Crime

### Arrests (Age 10-17), Property Crime



	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National	25.91	25.01	23.86	25.67	24.77	24.04	22.91	19.57	17.52	16.16	15.22	14.13
State	44.53	46.53	41.63	46.36	40.98	40.06	35.63	31.05	27.21	24.91	21.19	20.06
Counties Like Us	40.19	39.91	44.02	48.27	46.34	44.36	45.22	38.65	32.20	29.57	23.70	21.78
Jefferson County	57.02	33.33	53.31	52.61	43.95	34.77	27.54	27.94	40.36	34.27	19.42	20.56
Arrests, 10-17	121	76	128	133	117	96	77	78	117	90	51	54
Adjst'd Pop 10-17	2,122	2,280	2,401	2,528	2,662	2,761	2,796	2,792	2,899	2,626	2,626	2,626

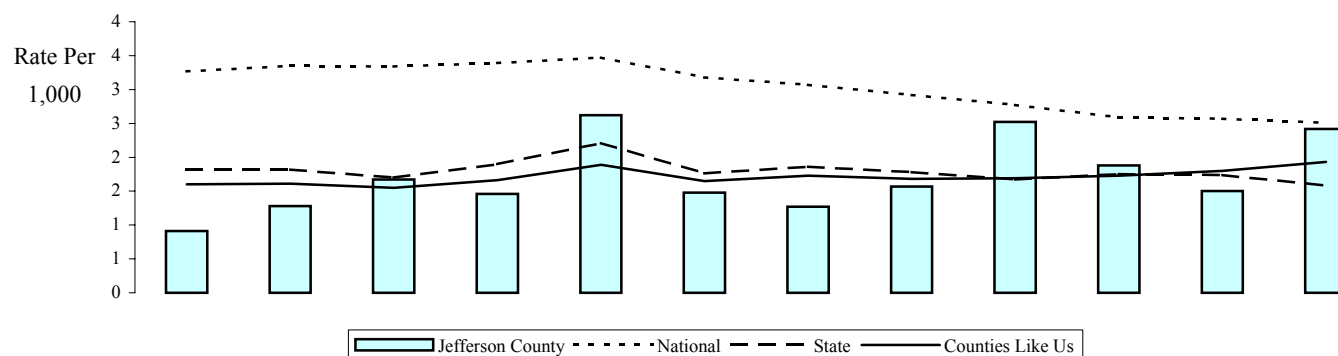
**Note:** The rates are the annual number of arrests of children (age 10-17) for property crimes, per 1,000 children (age 10-17). Property crimes include all crimes involving burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50

**National Source:** US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

## Factor: Violence

### Arrests (Age 18+), Violent Crime



	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National	3.27	3.35	3.34	3.39	3.47	3.18	3.07	2.92	2.77	2.59	2.57	2.51
State	1.82	1.82	1.70	1.90	2.21	1.76	1.86	1.78	1.67	1.75	1.74	1.58
Counties Like Us	1.60	1.61	1.55	1.66	1.89	1.65	1.73	1.68	1.69	1.73	1.80	1.93
Jefferson County	0.91	1.28	1.67	1.46	2.62	1.48	1.27	1.57	2.52	1.88	1.50	2.42
Arrests, 18+	15	22	30	27	50	29	25	32	53	39	31	50
Adjst'd Pop 18+	16,541	17,170	17,918	18,500	19,072	19,557	19,681	20,434	21,027	20,692	20,692	20,692

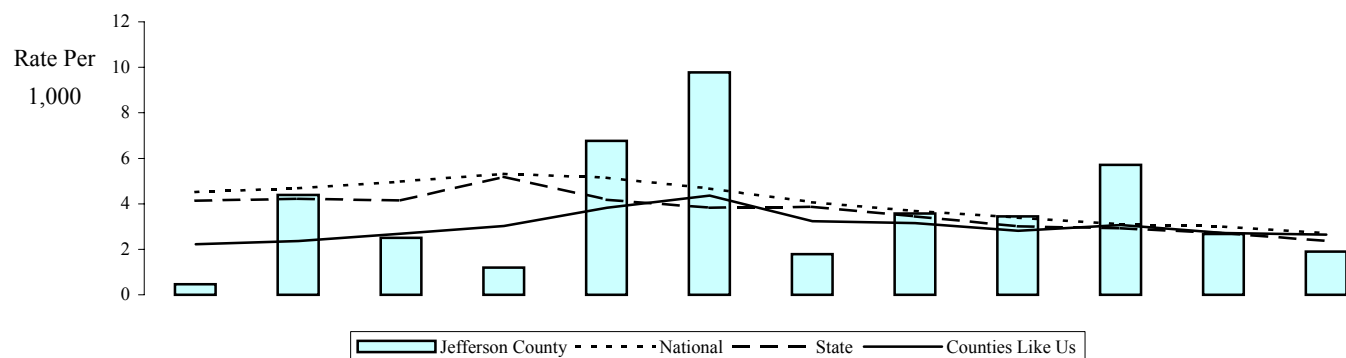
**Note:** The rates are the annual number of arrests of adults (age 18+) for violent crime per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Violent crimes include all crimes involving criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Simple assault is not defined as a violent crime. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process.

Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50

**National Source:** US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

## Arrests (Age 10-17), Violent Crime



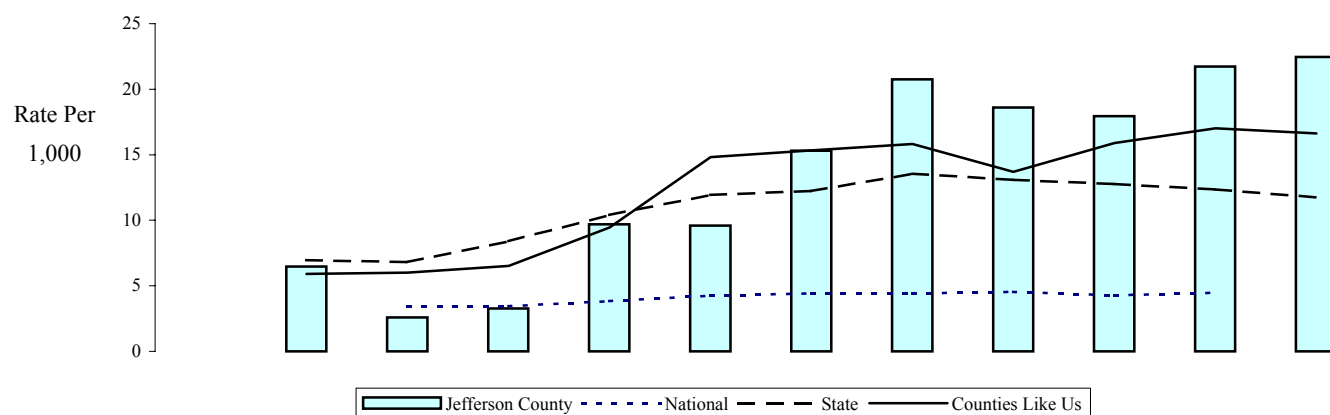
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National	4.52	4.68	4.98	5.32	5.15	4.67	4.07	3.69	3.39	3.10	3.00	2.70
State	4.14	4.22	4.15	5.19	4.18	3.82	3.87	3.44	3.01	2.92	2.71	2.37
Counties Like Us	2.22	2.37	2.68	3.03	3.83	4.36	3.23	3.15	2.81	3.06	2.72	2.64
Jefferson County	0.47	4.39	2.50	1.19	6.76	9.78	1.79	3.58	3.45	5.71	2.67	1.90
Arrests, 10-17	1	10	6	3	18	27	5	10	10	15	7	5
Adjst'd Pop 10-17	2,122	2,280	2,401	2,528	2,662	2,761	2,796	2,792	2,899	2,626	2,626	2,626

**Note:** The rates are the annual number of arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for violent crime per 1,000 children (age 10-17). Violent crimes include all crimes involving criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Simple assault is not defined as a violent crime. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50

**National Source:** US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

## Clients Of State-Funded Alcohol or Drug Services (Age 10-17)



	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
National			3.42	3.44	3.84	4.26	4.41	4.43	4.55	4.28	4.47	
State		6.96	6.80	8.40	10.41	11.93	12.23	13.55	13.09	12.76	12.35	11.74
Counties Like Us		5.92	6.01	6.51	9.46	14.83	15.32	15.81	13.69	15.90	17.02	16.62
Jefferson County		6.46	2.58	3.27	9.70	9.59	15.31	20.74	18.60	17.94	21.72	22.47
Admits, 10-17		14	6	8	25	26	43	59	53	53	58	60
Persons, 10-17		2,166	2,323	2,449	2,577	2,711	2,808	2,845	2,849	2,955	2,670	2,670

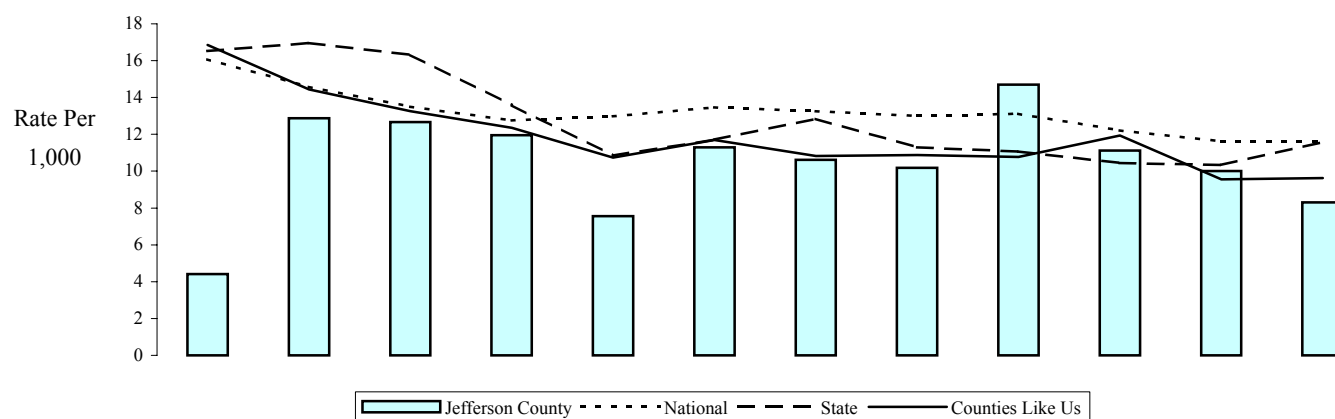
**Note:** The rates are the annual number of children (age 10-17) receiving state-funded alcohol or drug services, per 1,000 children 10-17. Counts of clients are unduplicated so that those receiving services more than once during the year are only counted once for that year. State-funded services include treatment, assessment, and detox. Persons in Department of Corrections treatment programs are not included. Updates have been done and result in some changes to 2000 data.

**State Source:** Department of Social and Health Services, Division of Alcohol and Substance Abuse, Treatment and Assessment Report Generation Tool (TARGET)

**National Source:** Office of Applied Studies, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Treatment Episode Data Set (TEDS)



## Arrests (Age 18+), Alcohol-Related



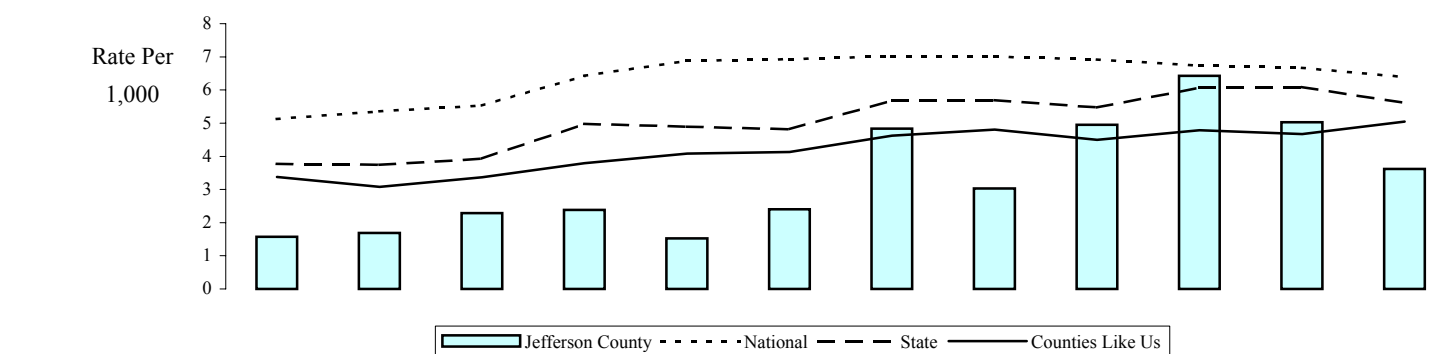
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National	16.08	14.57	13.50	12.75	12.98	13.46	13.25	12.99	13.11	12.21	11.62	11.63
State	16.53	16.95	16.32	13.58	10.85	11.71	12.84	11.29	11.06	10.44	10.33	11.59
Counties Like Us	16.86	14.44	13.25	12.36	10.74	11.70	10.82	10.88	10.78	11.93	9.56	9.62
Jefferson County	4.41	12.87	12.67	11.95	7.55	11.30	10.62	10.18	14.70	11.12	10.00	8.31
Arrests, 18+	73	221	227	221	144	221	209	208	309	230	207	172
Adjst'd Pop 18+	16,541	17,170	17,918	18,500	19,072	19,557	19,681	20,434	21,027	20,692	20,692	20,692

**Note:** The rates are the alcohol violations (age 18+), per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Alcohol violations include all crimes involving driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. DUI arrests by the Washington State Patrol (29% of all Adult Alcohol-related Arrests) are included in the state trend analysis. However, they are not included in the county rankings since WSP arrests are not assigned to counties. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50

**National Source:** US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

## Arrests (Age 18+), Drug Law Violation

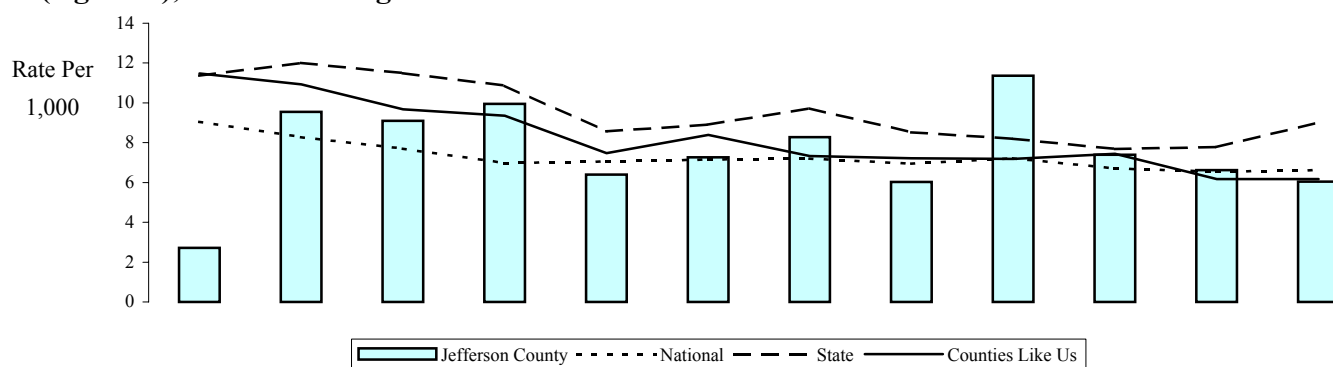


	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National	5.12	5.36	5.53	6.43	6.88	6.93	7.02	7.01	6.92	6.74	6.67	6.39
State	3.77	3.74	3.93	4.98	4.89	4.82	5.68	5.69	5.47	6.07	6.09	5.61
Counties Like Us	3.38	3.08	3.37	3.79	4.08	4.13	4.62	4.81	4.50	4.79	4.67	5.05
Jefferson County	1.57	1.69	2.29	2.38	1.52	2.40	4.83	3.03	4.95	6.43	5.03	3.62
Arrests, 18+	26	29	41	44	29	47	95	62	104	133	104	75
Adjst'd Pop 18+	16,541	17,170	17,918	18,500	19,072	19,557	19,681	20,434	21,027	20,692	20,692	20,692

**Note:** The rates are the annual number of arrests of adults (age 18+) for drug law violations, per 1,000 adults (age 18+). Drug law violations include all crimes involving sale, manufacturing, and possession of drugs. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50

**National Source:** US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

**Arrests (Age 18+), Drunk Driving**

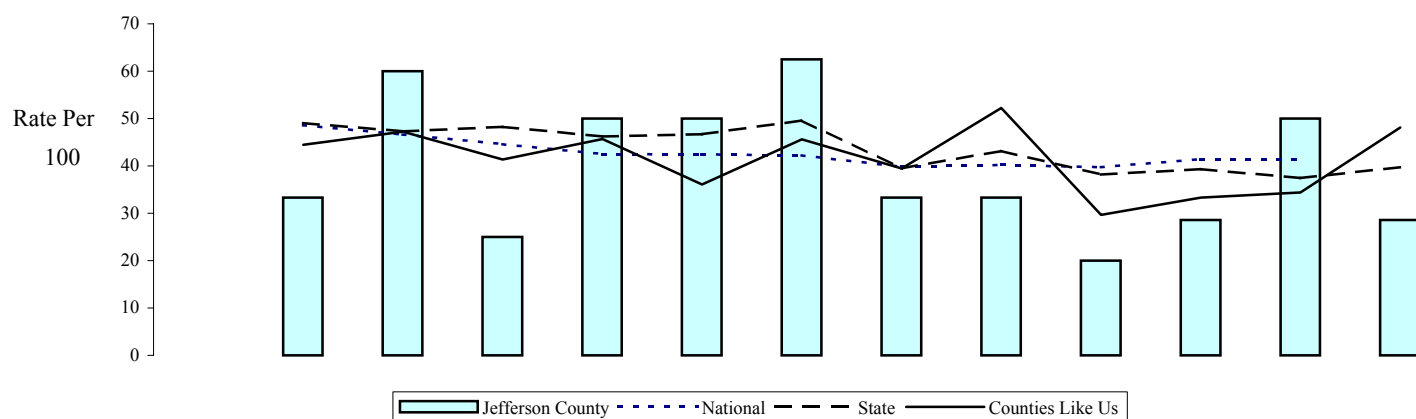
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National	9.05	8.27	7.70	6.97	7.05	7.15	7.20	6.95	7.22	6.70	6.54	6.63
State	11.36	12.01	11.49	10.86	8.57	8.90	9.72	8.52	8.20	7.68	7.78	9.01
Counties Like Us	11.47	10.93	9.68	9.36	7.47	8.39	7.33	7.22	7.18	7.44	6.18	6.18
Jefferson County	2.72	9.55	9.10	9.95	6.40	7.26	8.28	6.02	11.37	7.39	6.62	6.04
Arrests, 18+	45	164	163	184	122	142	163	123	239	153	137	125
Adjst'd Pop 18+	16,541	17,170	17,918	18,500	19,072	19,557	19,681	20,434	21,027	20,692	20,692	20,692

**Note:** The rates are the annual number of arrests of adults (age 18+) for driving under the influence of alcohol violations, per 1,000 adults (age 18+). DUI arrests by the WSP (29% of all Adult Alcohol-related Arrests) are included in the state trend analysis. However, they are not included in the county rankings since WSP arrests are not assigned to counties. Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50

**National Source:** US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

### Alcohol-Related Traffic Fatalities Per All Traffic Fatalities



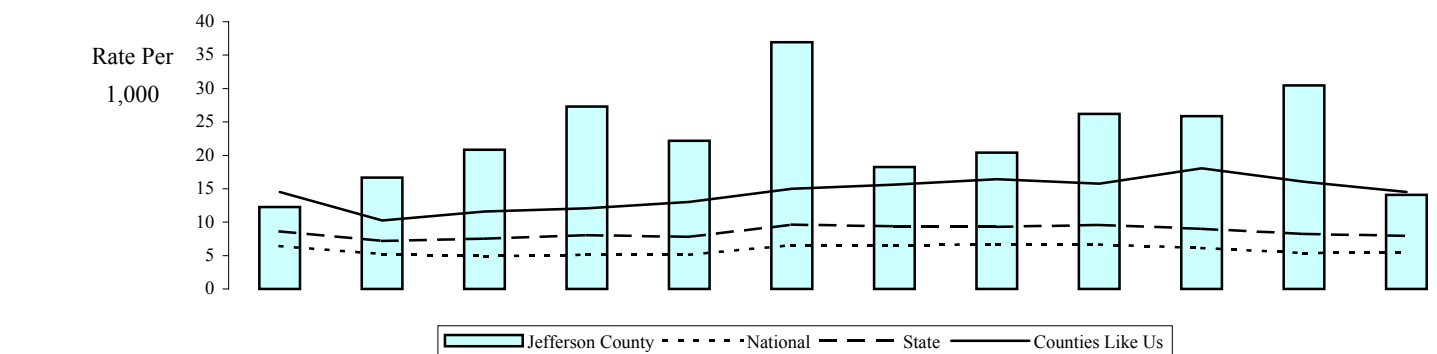
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National	48.57	46.60	44.60	42.51	42.40	42.20	39.78	40.17	39.72	41.44	41.43	
State	49.05	47.31	48.26	46.25	46.71	49.58	39.47	43.20	38.15	39.30	37.44	39.76
Counties Like Us	44.44	47.25	41.38	45.65	36.08	45.63	39.45	52.22	29.67	33.33	34.38	48.11
Jefferson County	33.33	60.00	25.00	50.00	50.00	62.50	33.33	33.33	20.00	28.57	50.00	28.57
Alcohol-related	2	3	1	4	2	5	3	2	2	2	1	2
Fatalities	6	5	4	8	4	8	9	6	10	7	2	7

**Note:** The rates are the annual number of alcohol-related traffic fatalities, per 100 traffic fatalities. "Alcohol-related" means that the officer on the scene determined that at least one driver involved in the accident "had been drinking." Thus, "Alcohol-related" includes but is not limited to the legal definition of driving under the influence. Care should be taken since small numbers of events can cause unreliable rates in some counties.

**State Source:** Washington State Patrol, Records Section, Traffic Collisions in Washington State, Accident Records Database

**National Source:** National Center for Statistics and Analysis, Fatal Accident Reporting System (FARS)

## Arrests (Age 10-17), Alcohol Violation

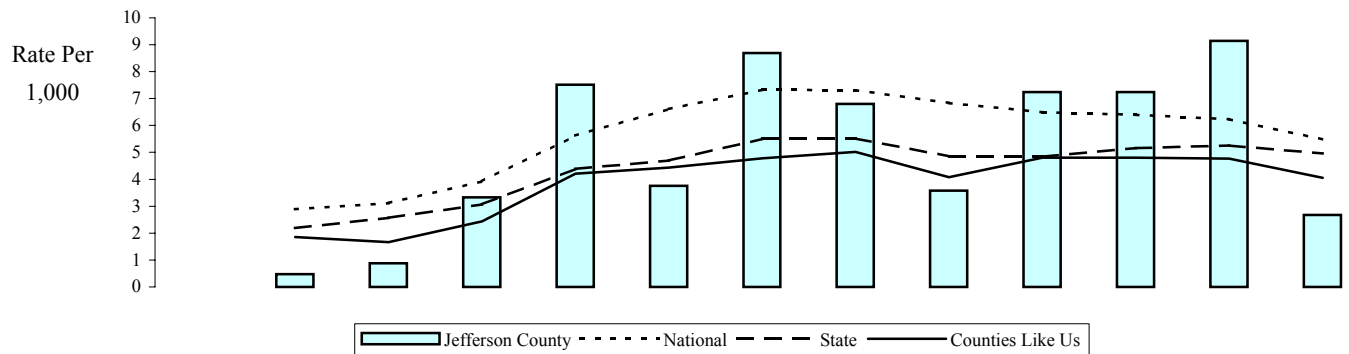


	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National	6.41	5.24	4.88	5.12	5.12	6.58	6.53	6.73	6.66	6.14	5.36	5.52
State	8.62	7.20	7.54	8.06	7.83	9.65	9.39	9.28	9.56	9.02	8.22	7.96
Counties Like Us	14.53	10.23	11.59	12.09	13.01	14.99	15.62	16.44	15.74	18.05	16.04	14.51
Jefferson County	12.25	16.67	20.82	27.29	22.16	36.94	18.24	20.42	26.22	25.89	30.46	14.09
Arrests, 10-17	26	38	50	69	59	102	51	57	76	68	80	37
Adjst'd Pop 10-17	2,122	2,280	2,401	2,528	2,662	2,761	2,796	2,792	2,899	2,626	2,626	2,626

**Note:** The rates are the annual number of arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for alcohol violations, per 1,000 children (age 10-17). Alcohol violations include all crimes involving driving under the influence, liquor law violations, and drunkenness. For children, arrests for liquor law violations are usually arrests for minor in possession. 1) Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population. 2) The DUI portion of this measure is likely understated, because arrests made by the State Patrol (approximately 40% of DUI arrests) are not attributable to counties. State Patrol arrests are included in the state rates.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50

**National Source:** US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

**Arrests (Age 10-17), Drug Law Violation**

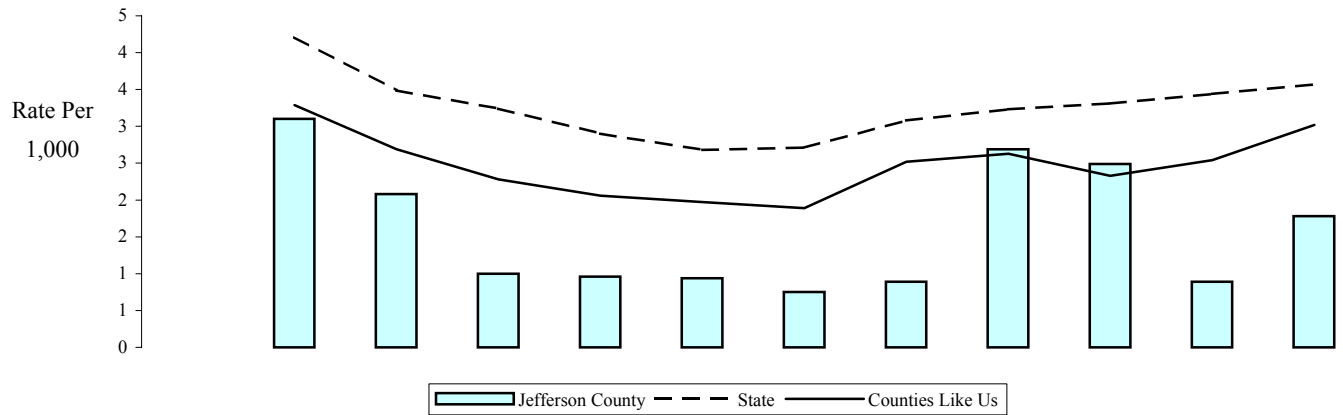
	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National	2.89	3.12	3.92	5.63	6.61	7.32	7.31	6.84	6.49	6.40	6.23	5.48
State	2.19	2.57	3.07	4.39	4.70	5.50	5.52	4.85	4.84	5.16	5.25	4.96
Counties Like Us	1.85	1.67	2.44	4.21	4.44	4.78	5.02	4.08	4.80	4.80	4.77	4.06
Jefferson County	0.47	0.88	3.33	7.52	3.76	8.69	6.80	3.58	7.24	7.24	9.14	2.67
Arrests, 10-17	1	2	8	19	10	24	19	10	21	19	24	7
Adjst'd Pop 10-17	2,122	2,280	2,401	2,528	2,662	2,761	2,796	2,792	2,899	2,626	2,626	2,626

**Note:** The rates are the annual number of arrests of adolescents (age 10-17) for drug law violations, per 1,000 children (age 10-17). Drug law violations include all crimes involving sale, manufacturing, and possession of drugs. 1) Data may differ from our last report because of refinements to our population adjustment process. Denominators are adjusted by subtracting the population of police agencies that did not report arrests to UCR. In spite of this population adjustment, when the non-reporting police jurisdiction is where much of the crime occurs, the rate for the county will be lower than it would be if that jurisdiction was included. For percent subtracted, suppression code definitions and the agencies not reporting, see the Technical Notes and the appendix on Non-Reporting Agencies and Population.

**State Source:** Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs, Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Tables 40 and 50

**National Source:** US Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics Online

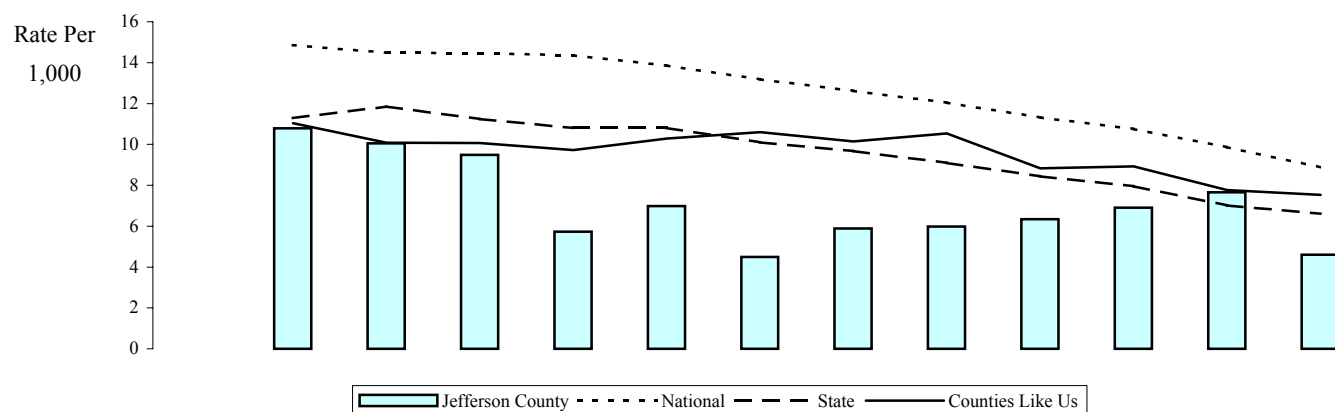
## Sexually Transmitted Disease Cases (Birth-19)



	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National					Comparable National Data Not Available							
State		4.21	3.49	3.24	2.90	2.68	2.71	3.08	3.23	3.31	3.44	3.57
Counties Like Us		3.29	2.69	2.28	2.06	1.97	1.89	2.52	2.63	2.33	2.54	3.02
Jefferson County		3.10	2.08	1.00	0.96	0.94	0.75	0.89	2.69	2.49	0.89	1.78
Cases, birth-19		17	12	6	6	6	5	6	19	14	5	10
Persons, birth-19		5,477	5,770	6,000	6,223	6,375	6,658	6,775	7,057	5,626	5,626	5,626

**Note:** The State and County rates are the annual number of reported cases of gonorrhea, syphilis, or chlamydia in children (age birth-19) per 1,000 adolescents (age birth-19). Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractual agreement some data may not be for populations less than 100.

**State Source:** Department of Health, Sexually Transmitted Disease (STD) Services, Sexually Transmitted Disease Reported Cases

**Births (Mothers Age 10-17)**

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National	14.85	14.48	14.47	14.35	13.86	13.18	12.62	12.04	11.32	10.75	9.87	8.87
State	11.28	11.85	11.24	10.81	10.80	10.10	9.67	9.10	8.44	7.95	7.01	6.61
Counties Like Us	11.04	10.08	10.06	9.72	10.28	10.60	10.14	10.54	8.83	8.92	7.77	7.53
Jefferson County	10.78	10.05	9.49	5.73	6.99	4.50	5.89	5.98	6.34	6.90	7.66	4.60
Birthed, 10-17	11	11	11	7	9	6	8	8	9	9	10	6
Females, 10-17	1,020	1,094	1,159	1,222	1,288	1,334	1,358	1,338	1,419	1,305	1,305	1,305

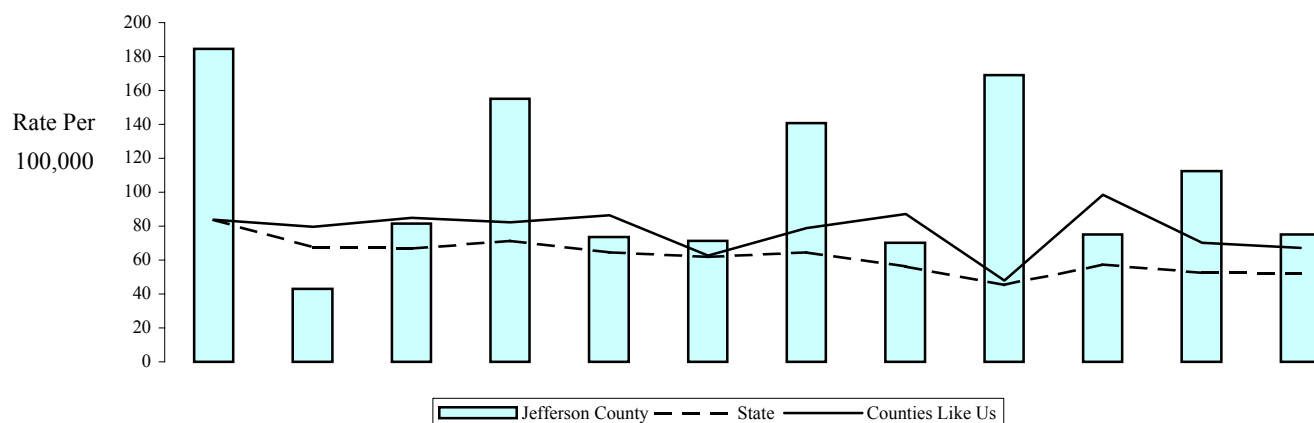
**Note:** The rates are the annual number of live births to adolescents (age 10-17) per 1,000 females (age 10-17). Rate changes in data result from on-going updates to birth records. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractual agreement some data may not be for populations less than 100.

**State Source:** Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics, Birth Certificate Data File

**National Source:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Health Statistics  
National Center for Health Statistics, Division of Health Services, National Vital Statistics Reports



## Suicide and Suicide Attempts (Age 10-17)



	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
National	Comparable National Data Not Available											
State	83.80	67.44	66.79	71.26	64.42	61.90	64.50	56.37	45.30	57.29	52.53	52.10
Counties Like Us	83.64	79.55	84.88	82.28	86.24	62.67	78.90	87.03	47.83	98.62	70.04	67.18
Jefferson County	184.67	43.05	81.67	155.22	73.77	71.23	140.60	70.20	169.20	74.91	112.36	74.91
Suicide & Attempt	4	1	2	4	2	2	4	2	5	2	3	2
Persons, 10-17	2,166	2,323	2,449	2,577	2,711	2,808	2,845	2,849	2,955	2,670	2,670	2,670

**Note:** The State and County rates are the annual number of adolescents (age 10-17) who committed suicide or were admitted to the hospital for suicide attempts, per 100,000 adolescents (age 10-17). Suicides are based on death certificate information. Suicide attempts are based on hospital admissions, but do not include admissions to federal hospitals. Suppression code definitions for yearly rates are explained in Technical Notes. Due to contractual agreement some data may not be for populations less than 100.

**State Source:** Department of Health, Office of Hospital and Patient Data Systems, Comprehensive Hospital Abstract Reporting System (CHARS) and Department of Health, Center for Health Statistics Death Certificate Data

**Topics:**

**Counting Alcohol- or Drug-related Deaths**

**Counties Like Us**

**Duplicated and Unduplicated Counts**

**Rates – Why is Raw Data Converted to Rates?**

**Uniform Crime Report - Non-Reporting Police Jurisdictions**

**Suppression Codes**

**Counting Alcohol- or Drug-related Deaths**

Previous reports evaluated only the underlying cause of death to determine whether the death was AOD related. Alcohol- or drug-related deaths are now identified by matching the all contributory causes of death from death certificate records to a list of causes that are considered AOD-related. The deaths identified as AOD-related then may be summed to provide county and state totals. Dividing the total AOD-related deaths by all deaths in a county or state gives the percent of all deaths that are alcohol and drug related. Lists of underlying causes of death that are AOD-related have been developed in several studies (see first three in list below). AOD-related deaths used in this report are determined using a comprehensive assembly of disease, accident, and injury codes identified in those studies. The codes are based upon the International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision (ICD-9) from 1990 to 1998 or International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) after 1998 .

The identified AOD-related causes of death may be either fully attributable or sometimes attributable to alcohol or drugs. Some contributory causes of death are explicit in their mention of alcohol or drugs. Examples include alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver (ICD-9 code 571.2), alcohol and drug dependence syndromes (ICD-9 codes 303 and 304, respectively), and drug poisonings (ICD-9 codes E850 through E859). All deaths of this sort are fully, or 100%, attributable to alcohol or drug abuse and are considered direct AOD-related deaths.

Other contributory causes of death are related only sometimes to alcohol or drugs. For example, epidemiological studies have shown that, among persons over 35 years of age, 60% of deaths due to chronic pancreatitis (ICD-9 code 577.1) and 75% of malignant neoplasms of the esophagus (ICD-9 code 150) are alcohol-related. For persons of all ages, 42% of motor vehicle traffic and nontraffic deaths (ICD-9 codes E810 through E825) are alcohol-related. The appropriate percentage of such indirectly attributable deaths are also counted toward totals for AOD-related deaths.

The table on the following page characterizes the different diseases, injuries, and accidents by: name, ICD-9 or ICD-10 code, percent attributable to alcohol or drugs, age of inclusion. Information sources are listed below.

1. Schultz J, Rice D, & Parker D. 1990. Alcohol-related mortality and years of potential life lost - United States, 1987. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, 39, 173-178.
2. Rice D, et al. 1990. *The Economic Costs of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Mental Illness: 1985*. Report submitted to the Office of Financing and Coverage Policy of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and mental health Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. San Francisco, CA: Institute for Health and Aging, University of California.
3. Fox K, Merrill J, Chang H, & Califano J. 1995. Estimating the Costs of Substance Abuse to the Medicaid Hospital Care Program. *American Journal of Public Health*, 85(1), 48-54.
4. Seattle-King County HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Unit and Washington State Office of HIV/AIDS Epidemiology and Evaluation. 1994. *Washington State/Seattle-King County HIV/AIDS Epidemiology Report (2nd Quarter, 1994)*, p. 4.

# Technical Notes

Disease Category	ICD-10 Code	ICD-9 Code	% Attrib	Age
<b>Diseases Directly</b>				
Alcoholic psychoses	F10, F10.3-F10.9	291	100%	>=15
Alcohol dependence syndrome	F10.2	303	100%	>=15
Alcoholic polyneuropathy	G62.1	357.5	100%	>=15
Alcoholic cardiomyopathy	I42.6	425.5	100%	>=15
Alcoholic gastritis	K29.2	535.3	100%	>=15
Alcoholic fatty liver	K70.0	571.0	100%	>=15
Acute alcoholic hepatitis	K70.1, K70.4	571.1	100%	>=15
Alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver	K70.3	571.2	100%	>=15
Alcoholic liver damage, unspecified	K70.2, K70.9, K70	571.3	100%	>=15
Excessive blood level of alcohol, toxic effect of alcohol	R78.0, T51	790.3, 980	100%	>=0
Accidental poisoning by alcohol	X45, Y15	E860	100%	>=0
Nondependent abuse of drugs - Alcohol	F10.1	305.0	100%	>=0
Alcohol-induced pseudo-Cushing's syndrome	E24.4	New icd10	100%	>=15
Degeneration of nervous system due to alcohol	G31.2	New icd10	100%	>=15
Alcoholic myopathy	G72.1	New icd10	100%	>=15
Maternal care for (suspected) damage to fetus	O35.4	New icd10	100%	>=15
Newborn affected by maternal use of alcohol	P04.3	New icd10	100%	>=0
Fetal alcohol syndrome (dysmorphic)	Q86.0	New icd10	100%	>=0
Suicide attributable to alcohol	X65	New icd10	100%	>=0
Alcoholic Pellagra	E52	265.2	100%	>=0
<b>Diseases indirectly</b>				
Neoplasms				
Breast	C50, D05	174.0-174.9, 233.0	13% F	>=35
Esophagus	C15, D00.1	150.1-150.9, 230.1	75%	>=35
Larynx	C32, D02.0	161.0-161.9, 231.0	50% M, 40% F	>=35
Lip, oral cavity, pharynx	C00-C14, D00.0	140.1-141.9, 143.0-149.9, 230.0	50% M, 40% F	>=35
Liver	C22, D01.5	155.0-155.2, 230.8	29%	>=35
Cardiovascular				
Cardiomyopathy	I42.0 - I42.2, I42.5, I42.7- I42.9	425.1, 425.4, 425.9	40% M	>=35
Hypertension	I10-113, O10-O14, O16	401.0-404.9, 642.0, 642.2, 642.9	11%	>=35
Digestive System				
Cirrhosis	K71.7, K74.5-K74.6	571.5	74%	>=35
Duodenal Ulcers	K26	532.0-532.9	10%	>=35
Pancreatitis, acute	K85	577.0	47%	>=35
Pancreatitis, chronic	K86.1- K86.3, K86.9	577.1, 577.2, 577.9	72%	>=35
Other Diseases or Conditions				
Epilepsy	G40.3,G40.4,G40.6,G40.9	345.1, 345.3, 345.9	30%	>=15
Seizures	R56	780.3	41%	>=15
Tuberculosis	A16-A19	011-013, 017, 018	25%	>=15
Accident or Injury Causes (Schultz, Rice, & Parker 1990) Motor vehicle traffic and non-traffic accidents	V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3- V80.5, V81.0-V81.1, V82.0-V82.1, V83-V86, V87.0-V87.8, V88.0-V88.8, V89.0, V89.2	E810-E825	42%	>=0

## Technical Notes

Disease Category	ICD-10 Code	ICD-9 Code	% Attrib	Age
Pedal cycle and other road vehicle accidents	V01, V05–V06, V09.1, V09.3–V09.9, V10–V11, V15–V18, V19.3, V19.8–V19.9, V80.0–V80.2, V80.6–V80.9, V82.2–V82.9, V87.9, V88.9, V89.1, V89.3, V89.9	E826-E829	20%	>=0
Water transport accidents	V90-V94	E830-E838	20%	>=0
Air & space transport accidents	V95-V97	E840-E845	16%	>=0
Accidental falls	W00-W19	E880-E888	35%	>=15
Accidents caused by fire and flames	X00-X09	E890-E899	45%	>=0
Accidental drowning and submersion	W65-W74	E910	38%	>=0
Suicide and self-inflicted injury Suicides due to alcohol or drugs are now considered direct AOD-related deaths, other suicides are not apportioned	<del>X60-X84, Y87.0</del> (change to include only drug related) X60-X84, Y87.0	<del>E950-E959</del> E950-E959	<del>28%</del> 28%	<del>&gt;=15</del> >=15
Homicide & other purposely inflicted injury	X86–Y09, Y87.1	E960-E962, E962.1-E969	46%	>=15
Other	X31, W79, W50-W52, W20- W34, <del>Y40-Y44</del> , Y15-Y19	E901, E911, E917-E920, E922, <del>E980</del>	25%	>=15

Other category includes: excessive cold, choking on food in airway; Striking against or struck accidentally by objects or persons; Caught accidentally in or between objects; Accidents caused by machinery;

### Diseases Directly

Drug psychoses	F11-F16, F18-F19	292	100%	>=0
Drug dependence syndrome	F11-F16, F18-F19	304	100%	>=0
Polyneuropathy due to drugs	G62.0	357.6	100%	>=15
Drug dependence during pregnancy	F11-F16, F18-F19	648.3	100%	>=0
Suspected damage to fetus from drugs	O35.5,	655.5	100%	>=0
Noxious influences affecting fetus	P04.4	760.7	100%	>=0
Drug reactions, intox., withdrawal specific to newborn	P96.1	779.4, 779.5	100%	>=0
Selected drug poisonings	R78,R78.1-R78.6, T38 ; excludes Y40-59.9 (therapeutic use)	962, 965, 967-971, 977 excludes E930-949	100%	>=0
Selected accidental drug poisonings	X40-X44	E850-E858	100%	>=0
Accidental Poisonings (magic mushrooms, huffing and other drug use)	X46-X49	E861-E869	100%	>=0
Nondependent abuse of drugs	F11-F16, F18-F19	305.2-305.9	100%	>=0
Assault by poisoning using drugs and medicaments	x85	E962.0	100%	>=0
Drug induced myopathy	G72.0	New icd10	100%	
Poisoning by drugs, undetermined whether accidentally or purposely inflicted	Y10-Y14	E980.0-E980.5	100%	>=0
Suicides attributable to drugs	x60-64	E950.0-E950.5	100%	>=0

### Diseases indirectly

AIDS (from IV drug use exposure)	B20-B24	042.0-044.9	5%	>=15
Cardiovascular				
Endocarditis	I33.0, I33.9	421.0, 421.9	75%	>=15
Other				
Hepatitis A	B15.9	70.1	12%	>=15
Hepatitis B	B16-B16.9	70.2, 70.3	36%	>=15
Hepatitis C	B17-B19.9	70.5, 70.9	10%	>=15

## Counties Like Us

Knowing that your county has a particular rate for one of the indicators---say, number of tobacco sales licenses---does not help you evaluate the importance of that indicator to your risk profile. You do not know if it is higher or lower than you could reasonably expect. It is more useful to compare your county rate to the state rate, which is the average for the whole state, and to other counties, especially counties that have some characteristics in common with your county. This is especially important when urban rates differ substantially from rural rates. The comparison we present is for a group of counties that are similar in characteristics related to prevention planning: population of young people (aged 10-24), the percentage of deaths in the county that are alcohol and drug-related, and a simple geographic division into Eastern and Western Washington. For each indicator the Counties Like Us rate is the average rate across all of the counties in the cluster.

The groupings for “Counties Like Us” are as follows:

Urban A\* – King County

Urban B\* – Pierce, Snohomish, and Spokane

Urban C – Benton, Clark, Kitsap, Thurston, Whatcom, and Yakima

Rural A – Ferry, Franklin, Grant, Klickitat, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, and Skamania

Rural B – Adams, Asotin, Chelan, Columbia, Douglas, Garfield, Kittitas, Lincoln, Stevens, Walla, and Whitman

Rural C – Clallam, Cowlitz, Grays Harbor, Island, Jefferson, Lewis, Mason, Pacific, San Juan, Skagit, Wahkiakum

\* For comparison, King County is compared to Urban B, but average scores for the indicators in Urban B do not include King County.

## Duplicated and Unduplicated Counts

In an unduplicated person count, each person is counted only once in a year for the specified activity or service type, even if they receive that service multiple times during the year. Examples include Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) Child Recipients, Food Stamp Recipients, and alcohol or drug treatment. Duplicated counts are made of events such as prison admissions, arrests, births, or admission to a hospital for attempted suicide. For instance, each time a person is admitted to a prison, that “event” is counted. Therefore, a person admitted more than once is included more than once in the total count.

## Rates: why is “raw data” converted to rates?

In order to make comparisons between counties and the state, and between counties that have different sizes, we use rates to describe an event in terms of a standard size population---either per 100 (percent), per 1,000 or per 100,000. For instance, what does it mean if County A has 42 alcohol retail licenses, and County B has 399? Does it mean that based on this indicator, the risk factor (Availability) is much higher in County B than it is County A? No, not if County B is a much bigger county. If County B is bigger, then the “rate” of liquor licenses per population might be the same or even lower. The only way to compare them is to convert the raw numbers to rates, based on the same population factor.

For instance:

County A: # of licenses – 42, # of persons (all ages) – 14, 297

County B: # of licenses – 399, # of persons (all ages) – 186,185

To calculate the rate per 1,000:

$$42 / 14,297 = .002937 \quad .002937 \times 1,000 = 2.94$$

$$399 / 186,185 = .002143 \quad .002143 \times 1,000 = 2.14$$

So the rate of alcohol retail licenses is 2.94 per 1,000 people in County A, and 2.14 per 1,000 people in County B.

### Uniform Crime Report - Non-Reporting Police Jurisdictions

Most law enforcement agencies report arrest and offence data to the Washington Association of Sheriffs and Police Chiefs (WASPC), which in turn provides data to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting Program. This is the source of our data. Some jurisdictions do not report all arrests and offences, some report partial years, and some withhold certain categories of arrests or offences. Reporting is voluntary for arrests and offences. Offences are more likely to be reported since some funding is associated with reporting. Some data is reported on UCR in a new system which is not yet compatible with output reports and cannot be extracted for this report.

The information in the following two sections, Non-reporting Population and Non-reporting Agency, show how and when your counties police jurisdictions reported data to the Washington Association of Sheriff's and Police Chiefs. If your county is one with a significant amount of incomplete data, be very careful that you adjust your risk assessment to reflect this. In other words, the reported arrest rates may not adequately reflect the entire county. This will be true especially in those cases where the non-reporting police jurisdictions have either very high or very low arrest rates, compared to the rest of the county.

In order to compensate for missing police reports, we have adjusted the denominator in the rate calculation so that it reflects only the proportion of the county for which we do have data. For instance, say County A, with a population of 40,000, has eight police districts. Now, if one of the police districts in the county did not report their arrests, the number of arrests would not be representative of the whole county. Therefore, we would not want to use the population of the whole county in the denominator because that would make the rate lower than it should be. The solution used in this report is to subtract the population of that missing police district from the county population. We follow the same procedure for police districts that report partial years: if they report only six months, we use only half of the population to calculate the rate.

Due to the uneven geographic distribution of crime, missing police data can cause spikes or dips in the trend data comparison of multiple consecutive years. We do not run into this problem in the state report because there (as opposed to the individual county reports) we are only reporting 5-year averages. Most adjustments for non-reporting population are then smoothed out at the county level.

### Suppression Codes for Yearly Trend Data

UN=Unreliable conversion of events to report geography, failure of weighted reliability index(WRI). Forty or more percent of the population was synthetically estimated rather than directly attributed to the county.

SP=Suppressed by agreement with data provider when denominator is below agreed level.

SN=Small Number Sample. Geography has less than 30 events in the denominator.

NR=Not reliable due to non-reporting of police jurisdictions data. Fifty percent or more of the population is not represented by the data due to non-reporting jurisdictions.

## Non-Reporting Population

### Jefferson County

#### Populations subtracted for police agencies not reporting

Police agencies are not required to report arrests or offences to UCR, they do so voluntarily. For a variety of reasons, a jurisdiction may report part or none of the arrests or offences for a year. In these cases, the denominator is the population of the areas that did report. For example, if juvenile arrests for one agency are not reported, the juveniles for that jurisdiction are not included in the denominator either.

The tables below show the values that comprise the adjustment for your county for each age range we report. "% Subtracted" is the percent of the county's population subtracted for non-reporting. "Subtracted" is the amount subtracted. "Persons" is the county population. "Adjst'd Pop" is the denominator used to calculate indicator rates.

Nevertheless, rates can differ markedly from year to year particularly if a jurisdiction, where most of the crime in the county occurs, did not report. When 50% or more of the population is not reported the yearly rate is suppressed. Jurisdictions crossing county lines are apportioned to each county by age, and sex of the population. When more than 40% of the reported events have been apportioned, "synthetically estimated", the yearly rate is suppressed.

All **Arrests** for 10-14 year olds have 5 year rates which represent **97.98** % of the population.

Adjustments for non-reporting Arrests (age 10-14)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
% Subtracted	1.62	1.78	1.71	1.83	1.68	1.78	2.25	2.17	1.89	1.89	1.89
Subtracted, 10-14	24	28	28	31	29	31	39	39	31	31	31
Persons, 10-14	1,479	1,572	1,640	1,693	1,730	1,746	1,732	1,794	1,640	1,640	1,640
Adjst'd Pop 10-14	1,455	1,544	1,612	1,662	1,701	1,715	1,693	1,755	1,609	1,609	1,609

All Arrests for 10-17 year olds have 5 year rates which represent **98.23** % of the population.

Adjustments for non-reporting Arrests (age 10-17)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
% Subtracted	1.85	1.96	1.90	1.81	1.67	1.72	2.00	1.90	1.65	1.65	1.65
Subtracted, 10-17	43	48	49	49	47	49	57	56	44	44	44
Persons, 10-17	2,323	2,449	2,577	2,711	2,808	2,845	2,849	2,955	2,670	2,670	2,670
Adjst'd Pop 10-17	2,280	2,401	2,528	2,662	2,761	2,796	2,792	2,899	2,626	2,626	2,626

All Arrests for adults have 5 year rates which represent **99.31** % of the population.

Adjustments for non-reporting Arrests (age 18+)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
% Subtracted	0.95	0.94	0.96	0.96	0.94	0.91	0.87	0.86	0.57	0.57	0.57
Subtracted, 18+	165	170	180	185	185	181	179	183	119	119	119
Persons, 18+	17,335	18,088	18,680	19,257	19,742	19,862	20,613	21,210	20,811	20,811	20,811
Adjst'd Pop 18+	17,170	17,918	18,500	19,072	19,557	19,681	20,434	21,027	20,692	20,692	20,692

All Offences for persons have 5 year rates which represent **97.50** % of the population.

Adjustments for non-reporting Offences

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
% Subtracted					0.00	0.00	11.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.78
Subtracted, 18+					0	0	3,156	0	0	0	203
Persons, 18+					25,699	26,057	26,910	27,738	25,949	25,949	25,949
Adjst'd Pop 18+					25,699	26,057	23,754	27,738	25,949	25,949	25,746

### Non-Reporting Agencies

## Jefferson County

### Police Agencies that did not report arrests to UCR

Police agencies with some or all of their arrests being reported in your county are listed below. The table shows reporting patterns for each year 1991-2001. Agencies that did not report arrests, or reported juvenile or adult arrests for only a part of the year, are indicated. If a jurisdiction extends into more than one county, arrests are apportioned to each county.

Key: #A Number of months no arrests for adults were reported to UCR.

**#J** Number of months no arrests for juveniles were reported to UCR.

*X Did not report arrests to UCR.*

[illegible]